

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 201

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GEN. HARBORD IS SELECTED TO ACT FOR UNITED STATES IN TURKISH ATROCITY INQUIRY

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Science Monitor Proved
Need of Investigation

AMERICA WILLING TO CO-OPERATE

Mr. Hughes Awaiting Reply
From Great Britain on Ap-
pointment of Board

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 20—Information
issuing from the War Department
to the effect that Maj.-Gen. J. G. Har-
bord, deputy chief of staff, will not at
present return from Europe, where he
has completed an inspection of the
American Army of Occupation on the
Rhine, because he is to be one of the
American representatives on the pro-
posed commission to inquire into con-
ditions in Anatolia, indicates that the
United States is expecting that such a
commission is to be named before long
to investigate atrocities which have
been so fully set forth in The Chris-
tian Science Monitor, by Dr. Herbert
Adams Gibbons.

Awaiting British Reply
The State Department, has as yet
received no reply to its note inform-
ing Great Britain that it would accept
the invitation to join with the British,
French and Italians in the proposed
investigation in the Near East, espe-
cially in Anatolia.

Mr. Hughes said that the United
States was willing to appoint an offi-
cer or officers to share in the
proposed inquiry on humanitarian
grounds.

It is understood that the reason for
the delay in appointing the commis-
sion is due to European political af-
fairs bearing on the Near East. It was
desired to have the mandates out of
the way before the commission started
its inquiry. Most of them have
been satisfactorily dealt with, but
some trouble has developed in Eu-
rope regarding the Palestine and
Mesopotamia mandates. Until this is
cleared up it is unlikely that the com-
mission will act.

The appointment of General Har-
bord, is regarded as an admirable one,
because of his familiarity with the
Near East and the experience he
gained in the investigation of Armenia
and because he is one of the greatest
military experts in the United States.

Report Parallels Gibbons' Findings
When General Harbord made his
report to Congress, he emphasized
what the developments detailed by Dr.
Gibbons in The Christian Science Moni-
tor have since confirmed, that Turkey
would have to be dealt with as a whole,
and that if a mandate were to be ex-
ercised over Armenia by the United
States or any other one power, there
still would be trouble in Anatolia and
other contiguous territory, and in Con-
stantinople itself.

Reading his report on what he found
in Armenia, one finds a repetition of
what Dr. Gibbons found later in Ana-
tolia:

"Multitude, torture and death have
left their victims in a hundred beau-
tiful valleys."

"The most colossal crime of all the
ages."

General Harbord merely presented
the facts to Congress. He did not re-
commend that the United States ex-
ercise a mandate but implied that there
were others nearer who could do it
better. Nothing was done and Ar-
menia was finished by the Turks.

RUSSIAN SECRETS TO BE REVEALED IN M. KERENSKY'S BOOK

LONDON, July 2—Startling revela-
tions respecting the dethronement and
murder of Emperor Nicholas are
promised by Alexander Kerensky, one-
time President of the Russian Repub-
lic, who has been quietly writing his
memoirs in London. M. Kerensky's
plan was to send the Emperor out of
Russia to a neutral European country
or to the United States, but this, he
contends, was frustrated by Great
Britain.

The book of the former Russian dic-
tator will begin with the inception of
the war and cover the final collapse
of the Empire. It will explain not
only the causes of the Romanoff over-
throw, but the failure of the Kerensky
Government.

The writer declares that if the
Allies had been willing to let Russia
remain passive for a period, they
could have kept her as a valuable
ally. The book will point out that
the Entente insisted on Russia dis-
playing energy on the front while in
the throes of a revolution at home.

His own overthrow M. Kerensky
attributes to simultaneous pressure
from the two extreme parties, the
Royalists on the right and the Bolsh-
eviki on the left, aided by the hostility
of the army.

Austrian Government's Proposals to Labor

By The Associated Press
Vienna, July 20

THE Austrian Government, it was
understood today, has offered the
following proposals, which labor
leaders have accepted as a working
basis, reserving the right of further
consultation with the workers whom
they represent:

First, an immediate increase of
allowance to the unemployed upon
which class the existing conditions
are most severe.

Second, control commissions to be
placed at all banks to enforce the
Government's order prohibiting trad-
ing in foreign money.

Third, prohibition of importation of
all dispensable articles upon which
duties are payable in gold.

Fourth, vigorous prosecution of
food and clothing profiteering and
price raisers.

TRAVELER BARES TURK CHARACTER

Dr. Mark H. Ward Declares
Race Must Be Judged by
Its Own Standards

By MARK H. WARD, M.D.
From a recent letter addressed to
me, I quote the following:

Can you explain to me this situation,
which has puzzled me: I have never
known a man who was brought into
general contact with the Turk, at the
home of the Turk, who did not regard
him as intelligent, courteous, and a
high type of man. On the other hand
I have seldom if ever met a man who
had been resident in Greece, who held
anything like so high an opinion of the
Greek character.

In view of these facts, which have
been borne in upon me at many times,
it has been hard for me to understand
the bloodthirstiness of the Turk, which
has been too truly portrayed in your
utterances and of those of Dr. Gibbons,
to leave any doubt as to its existence.
Before replying to the above ques-
tion, I wish to state that I have
known the Turk in his own home-
land for the past seven years. In 1915
I went to Constantinople and there
worked under the auspices of the
American Red Cross in a base
hospital, taking care of Turkish sol-
diers who were being brought back
wounded from the Dardanelles cam-
paign. Later in 1915 I was engaged in
relief work for the Turkish popu-
lation, mostly widows of Turkish soldiers
killed in the war. In 1919, after my
discharge from the American Army
in France, I went back to Turkey and
was sent out to Harpoot in the center
of Asia Minor to take charge of the
American Hospital there for the
Near East Relief. Being a physician,
I have been brought in very close
contact with the Turkish population,
therefore, both in Constantinople as
well as in the interior of Turkey.

Courteous Falsehoods
After seven years living in their
own homeland and even after I have
been deported out of the country by
the Ankara Government, I also am
willing to agree that the Turk as a
rule is an intelligent and courteous
gentleman. In all my experiences
with him, he has always found me
pleasant and courteous. He always
is anxious to please and to him
it is giving a great insult to
offend a stranger. In fact they carry
that purpose so far, that every other
consideration is subservient to it.
Often it has been my experience that
they would tell me an absolute false-
hood, knowing at the same time that
I also know it is a falsehood, but do
it because they want to be polite.
They will tell an untruth for no other
purpose except that it will be pleas-
ing to you. If accused of it they will
shrug their shoulders and laugh it off.
As an example in the case of my ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

BRITISH MINERS' FEDERATION REFUSES TO JOIN SOVIET GROUPS

By Overwhelming Majority, Convention Rejects South
Wales Proposal to Enter Moscow International

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 20—A lively debate
took place at the Miners Federation
conference at Blackpool yesterday,
when a proposal, emanating from
South Wales for the federation to join
with the Moscow International was
defeated by the large majority of 888
to 118 votes. Mr. Hodges, the Federa-
tion's president, spoke strongly against
the proposal, pointing out that it was
only such sections as could not agree
with their fellow trade unionists which
had joined the "Red" International,
adding that the South Wales executive
would do better in trying to get their
men back into the union than in wait-
ing its time upon such intangible
schemes.

The total Russian contribution to
the British strike funds during the
last year's coal mine stoppage had
come, he said, to exactly \$55. His
reference to the endeavor to get the
men back into the union was to the
fact that the unionist movement in
South Wales had been losing members
owing to the extremism that prevails
there.

The result of the voting on the mo-
tion points to the growth of the move-
ment in British labor circles to clear



Photograph by Keystone View, New York
Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord
Who Will Represent America on International Commission to Investigate Near
East Outrages

BULGARIA NEARING DISASTROUS CRISIS IN ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Gibbons Says Situation Is so
Real That None Tries to Hide
or to Minimize It

This is the twenty-fourth of the
series of articles by Herbert Adams
Gibbons, Ph.D., on the situation in
Asia Minor and Europe. In this
article Mr. Gibbons, writing from
Sofia, tells of conditions in Bulgaria.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, PH.D.
SOFIA, June 3—As far as its phys-
ical aspect is concerned, Sofia has not
changed during the last 10 years. The
city looks as it did before the Balkan
wars; misfortune upon misfortune
and the vicissitudes of three wars are
not apparent in Sofia. The city is
clean; the streets and buildings are
kept in good repair; and the parks
and palace grounds retain their fresh-
ness and well-cared-for stamp of
pre-war days. I came here, prepared
to find the Bulgarians a bit on their
uppers. But when you are lunching
in the garden of the Hotel de Bul-
garie, with excellent food and service
at little price, and listen to a good
orchestra while you eat and drink,
you wonder if Bulgaria knows that
she was roundly beaten in the great-
est war of history.

But all this is on the surface. When
you talk to the people, you begin to
realize that Bulgaria is approaching
a crisis that may bring into power a
Bolshevik Party. The situation is so
real that none tries to hide it or to
minimize it.

In the other defeated countries the
successive governments come into
power and maintain themselves in
popular favor by reason of their skill
in liquidating the terrible conse-
quences of the war. But in Bulgaria
foreign affairs have not, since the
World War, seriously influenced in-
ternal politics. Bulgaria does not
have cabinet crises in our occidental
parliamentary sense of the word.

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ALLIED SUPERVISION OF GERMAN BUDGET IS RECOMMENDED

Committee of Guarantees Frames
Conclusions—True Inward-
ness of M. Poincaré's Note

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 20—The Committee of
Guarantees is now in Paris and has
framed its conclusions. They are as
follows: The budget of the Reichstag
must be supervised by the committee
before it is presented to the Reichstag.
Attention must be paid to German
exports and imports. The commit-
tee will survey the evasion of
capital. All statistics of financial, eco-
nomic and industrial character must
be submitted to the committee. These
conclusions with a long statement will
be put before the Reparation Commis-
sion this afternoon.

The rumors concerning the alleged
British proposal of the cancellation of
France's debt to England, on examina-
tion, turn out to be far too definite.
In fact, Mr. Lloyd George is at the
present moment opposed as a matter
of tactics to the abandonment of
British credit. The Christian Science
Monitor representative in Paris has
the clearest testimony to this effect.
Fundamentally, however, it has long
been recognized that some kind of an
all-round reduction will ultimately be
necessary.

It is regarded as entirely unfair to
ask France to forgive Germany her
debts if France is not forgiven her
own debts. France has to give up
the hope of recovering money already
expended in reparations, to the ex-
tent of 80,000,000,000 francs, on the
understanding that it was recoverable
from Germany. The counterpart
should be the abolition of the French
debts, which in any case France cannot
pay.

Matters would be easier if England
would be the first to show generosity.
But hitherto it is the French who
make demands. They show that those

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ROADS TO SETTLE IN TWO WEEKS, SAYS B. M. JEWELL

Seniority Rights, Present Point
of Contention, Not Serious,
Declares Strike Chief

CHICAGO, July 20 (By The Associ-
ated Press)—B. M. Jewell, president
of the six federated shop crafts, pre-
dicted today that the railroad will
capitulate and settle the strike within
two weeks.

"The strike is becoming more effec-
tive daily," he said, "and the roads will
yield as soon as we bring them to their
knees."

The railroad executives' statements
on the seniority question were charac-
terized by Mr. Jewell as camouflage
designed to cover up the real issue—
a national adjustment board.

The executive board of the striking
unions will meet this afternoon to
consider an answer to the statement
issued by the railroad officials last
night.

"The railroads know they cannot
justify their fight against the national
adjustment board before the public,"
Mr. Jewell said. "The board would
take working rules disputes off the
hands of the Railroad Labor Board,
except in cases of appeals, and leave
the board free to devote practically
all its time to wage questions."

Regional Boards Opposed
The transportation act provides
for the establishment of "Adjustment
Boards," and attempts have been
made several times by board mem-
bers to have regional adjustment
boards established, but without suc-
cess.

When the national agreement was
up for revision last year, the question
of a National Adjustment Board was
brought by the unions, but nothing
ever came of it.

Mr. Jewell said today that the unions
opposed regional boards because two
or three different boards in different
sections would be trying to interpret
the same national rules on various
parts of the same system, and nothing
but confusion would result. "Regional
boards," he said, "would mean war
and not peace on the railroads."

Pending his meeting with the execu-
tive board this afternoon, Mr. Jewell
declined comment on the statement
of the railroad executives.

Seniority Rights Cause Split
With immediate prospects of peace
gone, strikers and railroads today
settled to a test of strength. The
statement of Ben W. Hooper of the
Railroad Labor Board that the board
was no longer engaged in peace nego-
tiations left the situation open to di-
rect negotiation between strike leaders
and railroad chiefs, or attempts from
other sources.

Union officials remained firm in their
demand that full seniority rights be
restored to the 300,000 shophmen now
on strike, that being the rock on which
peace efforts were broken. Rail heads
were equally firm in their insistence
that seniority rights of men now at
work be recognized. There was no
indication from either side of a weak-
ening of the determination to carry
the point at issue.

Reports today indicated a gradual
extension of the curtailment of trans-
portation, some portions, however, be-
ing due to the coal situation, but the
major part because of lack of repairs
to equipment. In all, 247 trains have
been cancelled or are about to be can-
celled, said reports from railroad cen-
ters in the west. The southwestern
lines apparently had been hit heaviest
by the iron and steel industries, that
coal mines in the parts of West
Virginia are without coal cars, and
that a portion of the fruit crop of the
Pacific coast is endangered by lack
of transportation.

Strikers' Ranks Strengthened
Representatives of the Brotherhood
of Railway Clerks declared that 95

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NEW HAMPSHIRE TROOPS CALLED TO QUELL STRIKE DISORDERS

Attack on Workers at Concord Results in Mayor Making
Request for Services of National Guard

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 20—Natio-
nal Guard troops were ordered out
for duty at Concord, N. H., today by
Gov. Albert O. Brown, following a con-
ference in this city with Adjutant-
General Howard.

This action follows an attack upon
strike breakers in Concord on Tues-
day night in connection with the rail-
road shophmen strike, at which time
seven masked men, armed with rifles,
shotguns, and revolvers, attacked
strike breakers. Mayor Henry E.
Chamberlain of Concord requested aid
from the Governor late last night.

Conference between maintenance of
way employees and officials of the
Boston & Albany railroad; the report-
ing of an outbreak at the Worcester
Mass. yards; presence of extra police
and railroad guards at Concord, N. H.,
and the shooting of a strike-breaker
at East Deerfield, Mass., were the
chief developments today in the rail-
road shophmen's strike situation in
New England.

Reports of violence and rioting con-
tinued to arrive at headquarters of the
three larger New England roads.

The Boston & Maine Railroad was
made to bear the brunt of the trouble
and men hired to take the places of
striking shophmen, stationary engineers
and others were stoned, and freight
trains held up for hours by the slash-
ing of air brake hoses.

ILLINOIS DRYS FACE STIFF FIGHT TO BEAT FORMER DISTILLER

W. E. Hull, Claiming to Be Dry and Asking
Prohibition Support, Is Known in State as
Field Marshal of Liquor Forces

NEWSBOY ON WET PLATFORM GIVES COMEDY TOUCH TO ELECTION DRAMA

Democratic Leaders Say He Has No Chance of Victory
Though He Polled 500,000 Votes in Pre-
vious Race for National House

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security
in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of
articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conduct-
ing a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eight-
eenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance
of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect
that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful
selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining
a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aim-
ing at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort
to bring political pressure to bear on amenable officeholders of what-
ever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 20—A former distiller from Peoria, once the great-
est distilling center in the world, will play the wets' heavy rôle in the
coming Illinois Congressional elections, while a Chicago newsboy, with
the Democratic nomination for representative-at-large, furnishes the
comedy touch.

SANCTION ASKED FOR STATE TO RUN MICHIGAN MINES

Governor Finds Strike Only Sym-
pathetic—Confident He Can
Produce Coal

LANSING, Mich., July 20 (By The
Associated Press)—Gov. Alex J. Groes-
beck, in a telegram prepared for trans-
mission to President Harding today,
asked the sanction of the Federal Gov-
ernment for a plan to take over and
operate Michigan coal mines under
state control.

The message asked whether the
Federal Government would join with
the State in taking over and direct-
ing resumption of operations in the
mines.

Two Proposals Rejected
The Governor's decision to seek
federal approval of his proposal was
reached after a day and night spent
in unsuccessful efforts to bring about
agreement between the miners and
operators in the Saginaw coal dis-
trict. It followed defeat of two pro-
posals he offered the miners and
operators.

The first was that Michigan miners
be allowed to adjust their differences
and return to work independent of
their national affiliations, which was
refused by John L. Lewis, interna-
tional head of the mine workers. The
second was the refusal of the miners
themselves to throw the weight of
their indorsement into his plea for
separate peace in Michigan.

No Grievance in State
The governors' personal "investiga-
tion" had no part in the trouble, was
yesterday showed, he declared, that
neither the workers nor employers
have any major grievance and that the
men are out only because workers in
other states are out.

He believes, he said, that the State

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Popular Name in Party

Like all candidates, Murphy is op-
timistic. His 200,000 majority would
mean a turnover in two years of 970-
000 votes. Still Murphy has a good nest
egg to start with. Murphy is a popu-
lar name with Illinois Democrats,
especially in Chicago, and two years
ago they gave the newsboy bearing it
579,799 votes.

Murphy is a stocky, full-sized man
and likeable. The newsboy business
in down-town Chicago pays well and
youngsters have small place in it.

The Democratic organization here is
getting a little rest after Murphy's
rushing in on the Congressional nom-
ination and there was some talk this
year of asking the state committee to
get him to withdraw. Nothing has
come of that.

There is some contest about Mur-
phy's place, but Democratic leaders
making little of it regard him as the
party nominee.

"We shall make our greatest effort
in trying to beat Hull," F. Scott Mc-
Bride, state superintendent of the
Anti-Saloon League, told The Chris-
tian Science Monitor representative.
"He used to be the wets' legislative
agent down State, as Anton J. Marmak
is in Chicago. He indorsed wet can-
didates for nomination and election as
we indorse dry."

The National Association Opposed
to Prohibition takes credit for aiding
in the triumph of Mr. Hull over Repre-
sentative Clifford Ireland.

Judge Jesse Black Jr. of Pekin is
the Democratic candidate contesting
the election with Hull. Black is
in the past discharged for cause.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

FRANCE MAY QUIT
SYRIAN MANDATEDemand for Economy Likely to
Force Withdrawal of Military Forces

PARIS, June 30 (Special Correspondence)—France is beginning to believe that even the operations in Syria are likely to be unproductive and she is inclined to repent of her acceptance of a mandate. There has been a steadily growing opposition to the whole occupation and time after time there have been attempts to cut down the financial credits in Parliament and to reduce the number of troops employed.

The whole weight of M. Poincaré's authority, the united influence of the Government, have been required to prevent adverse votes. These have indeed been passed in the commissions and once or twice the Government has been in some jeopardy. This opposition to the Government did not betoken a trend of hostility to the present cabinet but merely a doubt about the wisdom of the Syrian policy.

Difficult to Withdraw

The truth is that only the fact that France is pledged to stay in Syria, and that there are settled interests, and that a few distinguished persons such as General Gouraud are determined that Syria shall become in effect French, keeps France in Syria. The present writer is inclined to think that France would be relieved if she could get out of Syria with any decency and without appearing to sacrifice the work of colonization which has been pursued by the (Roman) Catholic colleges for many years.

In the debates upon the French Army in the Levant it was definitely demanded that the army of 35,000 men should be reduced to 20,000 men and before the end of the year to 12,000. It was pointed out that England had only 14,000 men in the whole of Egypt. Now this kind of criticism really betrays anxiety not only about the precise number of men and the cost of their upkeep but also a wider skepticism concerning the task which France has undertaken. The Socialists and Radicals have from the beginning ranged themselves against the Syrian policy and have denounced what they called an attempt to make a new Morocco of Syria—a protectorate for which they will have to fight for many years.

French Called Unwelcome

It is denied that the Syrians welcome the French. It is contended that they would have accepted an American mandate or even a British mandate, but that a French mandate was not justified. The actual merits of this assertion can only be judged by those who are on the spot, and have had special opportunities of ascertaining the true feelings of the natives. The writer does not pronounce—he merely records—that this view is more and more accepted in France and that large sections of Frenchmen even outside the Socialist and Radical ranks are now asking whether a mistake has not been made.

It is openly stated that France can never get anything out of Syria. She has no interest of a material kind in staying there. But has she not a moral interest? Yes, on the assumption that the Syrians welcome the intervention of France. But if it be true that the Syrians do not welcome this intervention, then the moral interest, it is argued, is in letting Syria alone.

There was a good deal of criticism of General Gouraud's administration, which is said to be too repressive and not sufficiently tolerant of the wishes of the people. When he offered to resign, however, he was not permitted to do so. It is alleged that there are imprisonments of the heaviest character for the most trivial offenses, and so-called agitation is severely punished. The reforms and the institution of civil administration are stated to be little better than a mockery.

Practical Policy Advocated

But perhaps the most powerful argument was that of Mr. Bokanowsky, who insisted that from the financial point of view the moment had come when France must practice the policy of her means and her resources and abandon that of her sentiments and her desires. If things continue as they were now it would not be long before France's internal debts would reach the figure of 400,000,000 francs. The interest on the internal debt by 1928 would swallow up France's revenues.

He started and even frightened the Chamber with his ruthless analysis of the financial situation, showing that every penny which it was possible to save should be saved. If not, the day would come when the amount required in annual taxation would reach over 40,000,000 francs. This was a sum altogether out of the question. Bankruptcy would be inevitable.

It would appear that these remarks were far too general, but their application to the Syrian problem is obvious. If, he said, economy was so urgently necessary, ambitions must be sacrificed. Even at the risk of compromising her prestige in the East, France must pay her debts. She must not overwhelm the taxpayer.

When the question was put to the test Mr. Poincaré obtained his vote of confidence but in a few months the demand for reduction will be renewed.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Fifth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

and the feeling in favor of evacuation is growing. The Prime Minister promised to effect all economies compatible with the national defense and the national honor.

In view of the grave financial situation, in view of the local difficulties encountered in Syria, in view of the doubtful character of Syria's reception of France, in view of the dwindling interest in the policy of adding new French dependencies to those already existing, it is becoming likely that the question of Syria will have to be faced in even more serious fashion in the near future.

TRAVELER BARES
TURK CHARACTER

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pulsion from the country. I heard in a roundabout way that report had been made against me, to the central government by several of the local officials. These men had always been friendly to me and continued to be so, on the surface. They enjoyed my hospitality and I enjoyed theirs. When the answer came back that they should send me out of the country, they told me in a roundabout way and as friends asked me to go of my own accord and not to make any trouble. I feel that they liked me personally, but were hostile to me because I stood out for humane treatment of these Christian deportees and was trying to get the Turkish Government to do what would be hard for the work if I refused to leave the country quietly. I sent back word in this roundabout way that I would start inside of 10 days. But before leaving, I paid a visit to all the officials and they were exceedingly kind to me. Many expressed themselves sorry that I was going to leave and hoped that I would return sometime. These same officials were the very ones that were sending me out and they knew that I knew they were. But neither they nor I mentioned that matter. It was not courteous. We parted the best of friends.

Koran's Prevalence of War

I have had several Turks tell me that sometime in the future there would be a final war between the Mohammedan world and the Christian world, for their Koran prophesied it. In such case they have been very frank to say that they would help kill off the Christians and they have admitted that they would help kill me if I were near. Such a thing was not an act of unkindness. It was a warning to kill, it was much better for a friend to do it than an enemy who might prolong the agony. During the Armenian massacres of 1915, there were several proven cases where Turkish business men killed their Armenian partners, not for gain but because they were their partners, their friends. I personally know of cases where Turkish Masons killed their brother Armenian Masons. Their ideals in this regard are different from ours.

It is not a sin to kill or to lie, to a Christian especially. Human life in the Orient is very cheap. It is a sin to kill an animal, but not a Christian. In Harpoot even while the poor Greek refugees were dying about us like flies from starvation, we were ordered by the government to stop poisoning the stray cats and dogs that were overrunning our American Compound at the time. To poison and put out of mercy the animals but not to refuse us permission to give our bread to a starving Greek child was no sin at all. Even in business dealings it is impossible to trust the word or promises of a Turk, no matter how many papers he signs. For him to do anything—because he gave his word to you—is an unknown thing in my experience. If he finds that he is losing money on a contract he has with you, he will refuse to make any more deliveries unless you pay him more money. And you can not force him to. In Constantinople, business is on a European basis and the Turks there have adopted our standards and ideals. It is different in the interior, which is the true Turkish home, however.

Question of Standards

According to our standards I should not consider the Turk as a high type of man. Yet if we judge him by his own standards, he is. It is a question of the difference in civilization as well as religion, of moral values as well as ideals. It is sometimes true that the Greek or Armenian at first acquaintance is not likable. He does not give a good impression until you know him better. He is often reserved, subservient, sometimes sullen and often underhanded in business dealings, according to our standards. Many of these two nationalities, you must remember that they have for centuries been the "under dog," beaten, tortured and massacred, and it has scorched itself into their soul. They often go about as if they expected someone to abuse them. It is their nature now. They have never known freedom or justice. But has any nationality suffered as these people have for their religion or their national customs? Can we throw stones at them, we who have always enjoyed freedom and prosperity in this land of ours?

But if we judge, let us do it with sympathy and charity toward all. Let us teach all races and nationalities our ideals and help them whenever we can. The future for these races is bright for the Turk as well as for the Greek or the Armenian. For personally I know of those of each of these peoples who have grown up in America, have attended our schools and have imbibed our ideals and are now worthy of being called Americans, for they are Americans in thought as well as in deeds.

TRADE UNION LEADERS
MEET IN HOLLAND

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, July 20—A meeting was held yesterday at Amsterdam of the executive committee of the International Trades Unions League, or "Amsterdam International," with representatives of the Second and Vienna International.

The meeting, which was held under the presidency of J. H. Thomas, discussed the questions of co-operation between these three international, the revision of the peace treaty and the reconstruction of Europe, with special reference to the present crisis in Germany.

AUSTRIAN TROUBLES
REVOLVE ON BREADSocial-Democratic Demonstration
Makes Demands on Government
—Renewed Riots Threatened

LONDON, July 20—The Austrian situation which is a standing menace to European stability was aggravated yesterday by a renewed demonstration on the part of the Social-Democratic or artisan element in Vienna. Some 4000 angry people gathered before the House of Parliament demanding the renewal of the government bread subsidy which was abolished at the beginning of the year as part of the general scheme of financial reform.

Bread is the crux of Austria's troubles. At best she cannot feed herself and the position is made worse by the fact that the peasants now decline to part with their produce for what is practically worthless currency. Hence kronen are being printed in an ever-increasing quantity in order to buy flour abroad, and with every turn of the printing press, the value depreciates. Consequently local bread prices have undergone a steady inflation, with which wages cannot keep pace. The figure has been increased 89 per cent during the past few weeks, and yesterday a further 21 per cent advance was announced.

With the threat of a renewal of the bread subsidy, the shopkeepers have pulled down their shutters and business is suspended. Vienna has been turned into an armed camp, large numbers of gendarmes being concentrated at strategic points in the streets and particularly under the Colonnade Opera.

In addition to the restitution of the bread subsidy, the demonstrators demand the application of Dr. Bauer's financial reforms instead of those proposed by the present Government. They threaten further manifestations unless their demands are granted. The Cabinet is now considering the situation.

BULGARIA NEARING
DISASTROUS CRISIS
IN ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from Page 1)

The ministers do as the Premier says. Cabinet changes are decided upon in party congresses. The party in power—at present the Agrarians—rules outside Parliament, which passes the measures decided upon or assented to in the Agrarian Party congresses. The King must bend to the will of the Premier in the same way cabinet ministers do. The Premier, after consultation with party leaders, makes up his cabinet, and neither King nor Parliament has anything to say about it.

It is evident that the Premier, Alexander Stamboulsky, is the Dictator of Bulgaria. He has just emerged from the congress of the Agrarian Party with his full powers renewed, having triumphed over the moderate section, led by the Finance Minister, Mr. Tourlakoff, who was his colleague at the recent Genoa Conference. Five members of the present Cabinet had differed with the Premier, ranging themselves behind Mr. Tourlakoff. The party congress has requested Mr. Stamboulsky to see his new Cabinet. This means, of course, the elimination of ministers whose "minds do not go along with" that of the Premier. Mr. Stamboulsky has lots of courage and personal power; but he is given to disregarding the opinions of others, and is convinced of his own greatness. His self-esteem is shown by the report he brought back from Genoa, where he thinks he played a great role. He has a remarkable hold upon the Bulgarian peasantry, owing largely to his ability—so far as the peasantry (the biggest element in Bulgaria) from feeling the financial consequences of having lost the war. The defense of peasant interests is his strong card; and he seems to be willing to play it even when it means the great role of the country clearly demand a more catholic view of the problem of meeting reparations through taxation.

The disheartening thing about the present Bulgarian Government is its deliberate policy of catering to the peasants as a class at the expense of other elements of the country, frankly basing its power on doing so. It is as frankly shaping its attitude toward problems as they arise by the desire to keep the favor of the peasants.

The way the Stamboulsky Government is meeting the demands of the Reparation Commission is a good illustration of what I mean. Because of the mass had faith of the Bulgarian Government in facing the question of reparations payments, the commission issued an ultimatum, giving the Government until May 20 to agree to certain demands. To assure the payments the Reparation Commission wanted to put hands on the custom-house revenues; mining royalties (the State is the largest mine owner in the country); the income from certain stipulated produce, and other special excise taxes. The right of appointing its own officials in the customs; of passing on each particular concession granted by Bulgaria; and of veto power on every law introduced in Parliament, was demanded. Bulgaria was asked to raise her taxation in such a manner that the proportion borne by peasants and by townspeople and others should be 60 to 40.

All the parties with the exception of the Agrarians and the Communists are up in arms over the demands of the commission, which means virtually the end of the independence of Bulgaria, which will become a colony of the Entente Powers. But they sympathize with the last demand, which will make taxation fall more equitably. As in other countries, the peasants in Bulgaria gained by the war, and they have prospered with raising prices. But they have paid very little in taxes, and the burden has fallen upon townspeople, business men, professional classes, and, above all, functionaries. It is because of unwillingness to tax the peasants that the whole problem

of reparations has become an acute

The Agrarian Party congress has instructed the parliament (Sobranje), which, by virtue of the ultimatum, was convened on June 1, to refuse the terms of the ultimatum "in their present form." This is a round-about way of saying that the ultimatum must be accepted. But the Agrarians, who have virtually no national feeling, look to Mr. Stamboulsky to make a bargain with the Reparations Commission to put the country in their hands in exchange for a modification of the 60-40 ratio in country and town taxation.

The bourgeois radicals, and young liberals recognize that the Reparations Commission had some justification in demanding guarantees, as a result of the Government's bad faith and dilatory tactics. They believe also that Bulgaria can and ought to pay the reparations promised as a step toward the international rehabilitation of the country. But they think that the demands of the commission exceed the limits of the Treaty of Neuilly, and should not be granted, on the ground of self-respect and for fear of the abuses of Entente administration. And they are disheartened to see the Stamboulsky Government willing to accept the humiliating proposals if only the peasants can be saved a while longer from paying their share.

GOVERNMENT WAITS
FOR MEXICAN MOVE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20—Action by either the Mexican President or the Mexican Congress indicating a satisfactory attitude toward American citizens and the interests of the United States would have considerable bearing upon the possibility of recognition of the Obregon Government. It was said here today.

It is believed that a message similar to the foregoing was given to Adolfo de la Huerta, Mexican Minister of Finance, during his recent visit to Washington and conferences with the President and Secretary of State.

It is intimated in high official circles that the President is not insistent on a treaty being drawn, covering the points at issue but that he will be perfectly well suited with satisfactory evidence that the rights and properties of American citizens will be properly safeguarded.

The State Department is most emphatic in its denial of the charges made by Edwin F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota, that "an alliance exists between that department and sinister interests which have not only exploited the natural resources of Mexico but have interfered in her governmental affairs." The State Department, it was said, had desired to give Mexico an opportunity to work out her problems without outside interference.

All the United States attempted since the administration came into power was to prevent a more serious situation arising. It laid down no particular form of procedure; it asked results. There has been none. General Obregon made a great many very fair general statements, and there is no question that individual purposes are friendly. That does not suffice for a government policy, however, and this country continued to leave the matter to the Mexicans, and the taking of decisive action to Mexico.

What have been the results? 1. An agreement was made with the holders of the external debt bonds. The State Department had nothing to do with the agreement, but it was a private matter and the department has been notified, but the agreement is not completed. It must go before the president of Mexico and perhaps Congress. There had been a great deal of talk about this paying the way for the immediate resumption of diplomatic relations. There is nothing to support such a theory.

2. An arrangement was between the Mexican Government and the oil interests, it is reported. The United States has been very much interested in the matter and the department has been informed of its accomplishment. That too, must be approved by Mexico before it can become effective. Nothing has been done.

3. In the matter of the confirmation of the validity of titles the United States still is awaiting proof that the Mexican Government will recognize the legal title to property bought in good faith before the constitution of 1917, with its ambiguities, went into effect. Obregon had said that Mexico would not be unjust, but he had not been willing, or able, to negotiate a treaty and the Mexican Congress had not done it. The Supreme Court had not acted, so far as this Government can learn. One decision was made more than a year ago bearing on the subject, but it was unsatisfactory. Recently it had been stated that the government made in May, but they had not been handed to American officials nor the State Department been informed of them. It takes five decisions to guarantee a precedent which would afford the protection that one decision of the Supreme Court in the United States, would carry.

4. It is not only oil and mineral interests that were at stake. There are instances of the taking of American properties under grain laws which disregarded titles previously acquired. American citizens have lost their property in good faith, and there is no excuse for depriving them of it.

The State Department had not been making conditions on Mexico. It had been trying to make it possible that it could do things in its own way. All it wants is to have them done. This had been the policy of the department for almost a year and a half. There is no change and there is no "alliance" with oil or other interests.

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(Continued from Page 1)

who ask France to make sacrifices must also make sacrifices. Some of their newspapers go far in threatening to upset British efforts to rehabilitate Germany, if at same time France is pressed to begin the payment of her interests in October.

So far Mr. Lloyd George has not officially taken notice of these claims. Certain English newspapers suggest a reduction of the German indemnity to 50,000,000,000 marks and the cancellation of the total French debts. This would make possible the raising of a loan. It is expected that even America could not long resist such an example. At the same time France has not altogether lost the hope of a military pact with England, though it would be wrong to suppose that France seeks it enthusiastically. There is much playing for position and a great deal of kite-flying in the press of the two countries which is inspired in the most suspicious manner.

What M. Poincaré Asked

Thus Raymond Poincaré's note declining to visit England until the report of the committee of guarantees is available has been entirely misrepresented in nearly all the newspapers. With a knowledge of the text itself, The Christian Science Monitor representative is able to say that M. Poincaré merely asks that the report shall be forthcoming, and not that his visit to London shall be postponed until after the Reparation Commission has decided upon it. This is an important point. It will make a considerable difference whether the Prime Ministers meet after, or before the commission has deliberated. Although it is pretended that the commission is an independent body, its delegates of course receive government instruction and it is better that these instructions should be in accord.

Certainly the two premiers will have to discuss the vast scheme for the general enlightening of European indebtedness, and it is on this subject that the debates will turn. It will be observed that this is a much wider and more vital topic than simply the granting of a moratorium to Germany. The moratorium has in fact become a secondary consideration.

French Prepare Statement

Showing German Responsibility

PARIS, July 20 (By The Associated Press)—The guarantees committee of the Reparations Commission, having arrived from Berlin late last night, was expected to report today on the results of its investigation of Germany's financial status to M. Poincaré and to the commission.

M. Poincaré and the Minister of Finance, Charles de Lasteyrie, have also prepared an exhaustive study on the issue of paper money by Germany, which will be submitted to the Reparations Commission, designed to show that the fall in the value of the mark was a mathematical certainty under the policy that has been pursued by the German Government and that she should not be entitled to ask for a moratorium on reparations payments.

While the question of obtaining reimbursement for the 50,000,000,000 francs advanced to Germany's account for the reconstruction of the devastated regions mainly preoccupies French officials, there is a growing tendency among French business men, to look with favor upon the plan attributed to Great Britain to annul France's debt to her, provided France will agree to a reduction in the amount of reparations payable by Germany. Everything turns, however, upon what guarantees France would get in return for those she would thus give up.

In this connection the Petit Parisien today makes the suggestion that France might consent to evacuate the left bank of the Rhine in order to ease the pressure on Germany's finances if Germany would consent to form the Rhineland into an autonomous state, militarily neutralized, still forming a part of Germany, but

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withdrawn from Prussian domination. It is generally recognized that all these questions go far beyond the scope of the Reparations Commission and that a friendly talk between M. Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George is imperative. While the first week in August is most generally mentioned as the date of a possible meeting of the premiers, it is regarded now as not improbable that the meeting may take place earlier, even if the Reparations Commission should not have completed its deliberations.

Two Opposing Viewpoints
of the Reparations Question

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 20—Light upon the German reparations question is today afforded here from two opposing angles. The Association of British Chambers of Commerce at their quarterly meeting in London yesterday passed a unanimous resolution declaring that there could be no improvement in trade with Central Europe until "a definite line is agreed upon regarding German reparations."

The British steel magnate who moved this resolution carried the association with him when he declared that the situation would change for the better surprisingly quickly if Germany were treated upon a strictly business basis. His view was that a sum within Germany's capacity to pay should now be fixed with a discount allowed for speedy settlement. Failing thereafter, the balliffs should be put in there and a tax imposed upon Germany's imports as well as her exports.

The second viewpoint is that of Herr Dernburg, formerly a German colonial minister who was publicity agent in the United States at the beginning of the war. In an interview given here yesterday, Herr Dernburg pointed out that Germany's industrial position was much worse than appeared from the published statements, and that the fact that little German unemployment existed was merely because conditions were so bad that the contingent of 1,000,000 foreigners employed in Germany in normal times no longer found it worth while to seek work there at all. This is made room for the employment of Germans upon a lower pay. Herr Dernburg thus strengthens the assertion of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce that something definite must be done. What that something definite is to be depends upon the nature of the compromise ultimately arrived at between British and French ideas. The British Government, as had been previously stated, is for immediate moratorium to be followed by a proportionate scaling down of the demand in order to enable the international reparations loan to be raised for the rehabilitation of the German credit. The French are for the further coercion of Germany before any question of scaling down is considered. All talk of British offers to forgo her claims is premature until the guarantee committee's recommendations have been fully gone into which has not yet been the case.

CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS
CLOSED BY STRIKE

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, July 20—Trouble has arisen in the Calcutta jute mill, where four mills have been compelled to close down, owing to the demand of 32,000 workers, who last year had an increase in pay of 50 per cent, for a further increase at the time of 29 per cent. The industry is unable to afford this demand.

The situation is believed to be due to the activity of a gang of former convicts connected with the Khilafat disturbances.

POLISH GOVERNMENT FINANCING
LONDON, July 20—It is reported from Danzig that an English and Belgian banking group is offering the Polish Government a £2,000,000 long-term loan for the purchase of railway materials.

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BRITISH NAVY SEEKS
AIR FORCE CONTROLSeparate Ministry for Flying Is
Critiqued and Defended—
More Airplanes Asked

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 20—The aircraft controversy, as already indicated in dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor is not limited to the relative merits of the battleship and airplane but includes the questions of the control and co-ordination of the various branches of the service. It is now generally understood that the Whan-
nel tests were not conclusive, because the fleet permitted itself to occupy the position of an unresisting target. The question of control emerges because of the growth in the importance of aircraft, and it is, therefore, novel and of world-wide concern.

Air Ministry New Rules
At present all the aircraft are in the Royal Air Force under the Air Ministry, this arrangement being held to be in the best interests of co-ordination, efficiency and avoidance of duplication. There is an intimation, however, that the Admiralty feels it should have full control of its own services. The Admiralty still considers itself the first line of defense, and alleges that a peculiar qualification is necessary for aircraft and pilots in the naval service. It looks upon the Air Ministry as an unresponsive bureaucracy.

The consensus of opinion is that there are merits in the arguments of both sides; that this is a new problem which will have to be worked out, combining, as far as possible, in the solution the best features of each viewpoint. The Admiralty informant of the representative of The Christian Science Monitor expressed the hope that the present system would be changed or modified so as to comply with the Navy demands for a complete, separate and independent air force. He said there would be no trouble then about the duplication of guns and ammunition.

Modification Possible
The Air Ministry informant expressed the opposite view. The War Office, on its side, is rather non-committal. The whole matter is in the hands of the Committee on Imperial Defense, which is giving the matter thorough consideration. All sides agree everywhere that the present air force is wholly inadequate.

Regarding supreme control, the Government last March took the position that the Air Ministry would be continued, and there is no reason now to expect a change. Therefore, it seems certain that, though the current prognostications that the airplane has supplanted the battleship are extravagant, yet the Admiralty will be obliged to concede something of the idea which it still cherishes of the navy being the first line of defense.

DEMOCRATS CAUSE
DISORDERS IN ATHENS

ATHENS, July 20—The opposition press is conducting a sharp campaign in connection with the condemnation of a small number of Democrats, charged with seditious agitation. The campaign has been met with Conservative hostility, and has resulted in maltreatment of certain Democratic partisans.

The Government has adopted measures to prevent further disorders.

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FREE STATE ARMY
ISOLATES MUNSTER

Rebels Engaged at Extremities of
Their Defensive Line—
Waterford Is Cut Off

DUBLIN, July 20 (By The Associated Press)—Reports from the fighting area received today indicate a pressure by the National Army forces on each extremity of the insurgent line, developing powerfully and extending from Limerick to Waterford, thereby cutting off practically the whole of Munster province.

An attack on Waterford was made by troops advancing from Kilkenny, preceded by parties of engineers who removed the heavy obstructions in the road and reached the outskirts of Waterford Tuesday evening.

The Nationalists found the main part of the city cut off through the drawbridge over the River Suir being raised. The railway bridge was impassable, and the troops opened the attack from the north side of the river with machine-gun and rifle fire, while 18-pounders shelled the irregulars in the military barracks and the jail.

The reply from rifles and Thompson guns was feeble, and it is believed the city is lightly held, but the natural strength of the position may make dislodgement difficult.

At Limerick fighting was progressing last evening. The national troops launched a heavy attack with bombs on the O'Mara factory, but as far as is known the irregulars are still holding the position. In the center of the city where the insurgents are strongly fortified, the firing was particularly heavy. The casualties are estimated at 20 killed and 40 wounded, a considerable portion of these being civilians.

An official statement by the Provisional Government issued in view of reported proposals for peace, based on compromise with the irregulars, says: "The safety and future welfare of the nation depend on the power of the irregulars being broken. Peace built on compromise with forces that behave as the irregulars have behaved would be a peace too costly for the Irish nation."

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 20—Little authentic news from Ireland is coming through. Limerick is practically cut off, as the roads are blocked and the town is in the hands of the irregulars. Some of the districts in the south and west have received no newspaper for three weeks, and the country people are in a state of terror and believe the irregulars are winning. Food, too, is very scarce.

Alplanes are now to be used to drop newspapers in the areas held by the irregulars. An important move of Nationalist troops is expected, and the press correspondents are being given permits to accompany them.

Calling at Eamon de Valera's publicity office, which still exists in Dublin, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told, "We're winning," by the man in charge, who added cautiously, however, that little news was coming through. Mr. de Valera, according to this office, is at general headquarters in the field, which vacillates between Malow, Limerick and Limerick, according to where the battle is supposed to be fiercest.

The Labor members are convening at the Mansion House today. They want to end the fighting before the irregulars are rounded up. As they are all, however, in favor of the treaty, it is to be hoped that they will not interfere until the situation is further in hand.

SANCTION ASKED
FOR STATE TO RUN
MICHIGAN MINES

(Continued from Page 1)

could man and operate the mines—the chief producing ones at least—and that the miners if offered the opportunity and able to do so, without risking outlawry from their organization, would be glad to return to work.

It was intimated today that if necessary authority to proceed with his plan is accorded, the entire resources of the state police and the National Guard if necessary would be thrown into the work of producing coal.

WASHINGTON, July 20 (By The Associated Press)—Advised that Governor Groesbeck of Michigan, complained state officials of the coal mines, John L. Lewis president of the United Mine Workers of America, today made this comment: "If the Governor of Michigan desires to employ any coal miners in connection with his efforts to operate mines in Michigan, he will find that the State, like any other employer, first has to make satisfactory arrangements with the United Mine Workers."

White House officials were frankly puzzled by the Governors announced intention to ask sanction of the Federal Government to take over and operate the mines in Michigan under state control. By legal precedent, it was said, state authority in regulating and controlling the actual mining of coal has been held paramount since 1919. Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas put several mining properties in the hands of a receiver, under an agreement with the owners, and with volunteer workers and state troop protection kept them operating until the strike was ended by a national arrangement. The action is considered here to be a precedent under which any state can act.

WASHINGTON, July 20—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, expressed full approval of the reported threat of Governor Shoup of Colorado to withdraw state troops from Colorado coal mines if prices of coal from those mines were advanced.

The War Secretary said that in the Colorado Governor's place he would have taken similar action and added: "The State was not protecting the mines to enable the operators to get more money, but to enable the people to get coal. The Governor's attitude is entirely justifiable."

RAIL UNION CHARGES
BRANDED "ABSDUR"

Ben W. Hooper Replies to Specific Claims of Road's Violations of Board's Orders

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., July 20—Specific charges that the Railroad Labor Board had failed to enforce its rulings with the railroads and that as a result of this failure the railroads have been able to "intimidate their employees into accepting certain conditions and to undermine collective bargaining," were made by officials connected with the headquarters of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor here today. They asserted there had been many instances of "excessive delays" on the part of the Railroad Labor Board to act when the railroads were the offenders.

The cases of the Pennsylvania Railroad in obtaining a court injunction, which prevented the board from acting, and of the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad in reducing wages without authority from the board or agreement with the workers were among those set forth.

The charges go far toward making clear the attitude of the railroad workers with regard to the Board, while the reply of Ben W. Hooper, Chairman of the Board, who characterized the charges as "absurd," admitted that "flagrant violations" by the roads had occurred, the Board not having power to enforce its rulings or the judgment of such power in the Federal Courts is needed," he said.

Specific Grievances Cited
Inquiry at headquarters of the striking shompen brings out the fact that grievances that they hold against the United States Railroad Labor Board on its failure, as they allege, to act as quickly on their claims as on the railroads are not limited to the east but extend over the country.

Specific instances and figures are given in the following review obtained from headquarters here of the railway employees' department.

Of the 92 railroads that violated the transportation act, 70 roads violated it by reductions in wages either without conference and agreement with employees or in violation of the rulings of the United States Railroad Labor Board. In this list the roads which reduced wages by contracting out are not included.

Two of these cases are of especial interest. The Missouri & North Arkansas reduced the wages of all employees Feb. 1, 1921, without agreement with the employees or sanction from the board. The board directed the management to rescind its wage cuts, but the management refused. The board went on to order the employees to accept under protest. The men struck and forced the railroad to suspend operation. On Feb. 18, 1922, the board allowed the railroad to cut wages 25 per cent below those of other roads. In this instance the railroad, by refusing to accept the board's first decision, was able to procure that which it first sought.

Road Ignores Board Ruling
On Dec. 1, 1920, the St. Louis Southwestern abolished the positions of pumpers, bridge watchmen, also of foremen and skilled and unskilled laborers in bridge and building work on the Waco division. The railroad then contracted individually with men who offered to work for the lowest wages in the performance of these tasks. The rates thus established were considerably below those established under the transportation act. The road also changed the hours of work from 8 to 10. The Railroad Labor Board decided April 14, 1921, that the railroad had failed to comply with the transportation act, and had violated its (the board's) decision, and that it should restore these positions with back pay for employees from Dec. 1, 1920, to the date of reinstatement. The board has taken no action on the failure of the carrier to apply this decision. More than a year after the decision was rendered the board is still waiting for the railroad to state its position.

Twenty-three of the wage reductions, without attempt to reach agreements with the men, were made between September, 1920, and March, 1921. Twenty of them were made after July 1, 1921. In one case, that of the Wabash, Chester & Western railroad, which reduced the wages of track men on April 4, 1921, in violation of the transportation act, the board still is waiting for the carrier's case.

On eight roads there were violations of the transportation act with respect to rules and working conditions. Six roads violated the act both in respect to wages and in respect to working conditions. In dealing with these violations of the transportation act 19 railroads which have contracted out would be included.

Through toleration of contracting out of work by the railroads the carriers have been allowed to escape conditions established under the transportation act without appearing to the public as in open violation. By this means they also were able to intimidate their employees into accepting certain conditions and to undermine collective bargaining. The railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor brought this to the attention of the Railway Labor Board in January of 1921, stating that if this question was allowed to continue it would nullify the decisions of the board. An immediate decision on the question was asked but the board took no steps to look into the matter until a strike was threatened in the spring of 1922. In other words, during the period of unemployment the railroads were permitted to carry out their purpose without interference. The 19 roads so

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Cantilever Shoes are shaped and graceful, modeled on the natural lines of the human foot—the preference of all who know of the comfort that only a Cantilever model can give.

White Regislin \$8.75
Black Kid \$10.00
Brown Kid \$11.00



United States Railroad Labor Board
Which Has Tried Unsuccessfully to Bring About a Settlement of the Strike of the Shop Craftsmen. Left to Right—Albert Phillips, J. H. Elliott, Horace Baker, Ben W. Hooper (Chairman), A. O. Wharton, R. M. Barton, W. L. McMenimen and Samuel Higgins

contracting out included some of the largest in the known example of violation of the transportation act is that of the Pennsylvania Railroad. That road started to deal with its employees in its own way, regardless of their wishes expressed in an overwhelming vote and regardless of the clear provisions of the transportation act, and the decision of the labor board covering the right of employees to choose their own representatives. When the labor board attempted to issue a further decision informing the public the railroad secured a federal court injunction which prevented the board from acting.

In dealing with these cases of "violation of the act" of the board, there have been many instances of excessive delays. For instance, 66 machinists were discharged in September, 1920, by the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern. The board did not render a decision on this matter until six months later and although the road has not obeyed the decision nothing has been done about it.

Charges Branded "Absurd"
Mr. Hooper, in commenting on the charges made by the railroad employees, said:

"Charges that the United States Railroad Labor Board has discriminated against the men and in favor of the railroads in its handling of cases are nothing less than absurd. Our most sweeping decisions have been in favor of the employees. We have protected them in the most important questions which, in my judgment, we have been called upon to decide.

"We uphold them in their right to organize and to function as organizations, which had been attacked vigorously. We stood by them again in the question of contracting out work. This was debatable ground and contracting was not expressly covered by the law. Still we felt it was within the spirit of the law and we gave our best effort to bring the roads around to this idea as the fair thing to do.

Beside what the board has done in support of the employees, all questions raised on the score of discrimination are trivial. None really is of any great consequence, or it would have received quicker consideration.

Board Power Would Aid Men
The board's treatment of violations of its decisions raises again the issue of enforcement of its decisions. It was the union's opposition to legislation for enforcement that deprived the board of such powers when it was created.

There are many ways that a railroad can violate the board's decision if it wants to, but if an employee oversteps, he is discharged. So the only time a union violates a decision of the board is when it strikes.

The employees need the protection of the enforcement of the transportation act. More than the roads and I think they made a mistake against themselves when they opposed bestowing this power upon the board. The public does not allow the railroad management to curtail service without permission and will not permit any longer, I believe, a stoppage on the part of the men. The interruption of railway transportation strikes should be no more permitted than the discontinuance of the postal service by such method.

Admits Railroad Violations
There have been some flagrant violations on the part of the railroads, and we have cited them in 20 times to once when we cited in the employees. We have asked the unions in but twice, the first time during the strike of 1921, the second time just prior to the opening of the present strike. And in each of these instances we also cited in the railroads.

On the whole, however, the big railroads of the country have stood by the decisions of the board. There are but few out of the 201 class A roads that have stood against it.

With specific reference to criticism from the shop men that the board had neglected them in considering violations of its decisions on the part of the railroads, it is said at the railroad labor board that it's policy had necessarily been to handle the big things first and that it had given prior attention to important cases brought before it by the men.

Minor Complaints Delayed
There had been delay in handling a number of minor complaints by the men, these things being pushed into

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ROADS TO SETTLE
IN TWO WEEKS,
SAYS B. M. JEWELL

(Continued from Page 1)

per cent of the 3000 clerks employed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad would join the ranks of the strikers today.

Ranks of the strikers were augmented by walkouts in other unions and indications were that there would be further accessions. Reports of violence fell off somewhat but troops were called out in two more states, and isolated shooting and whippings continued.

At Kansas City, a general chairman of the Maintenance of Way Men's Union in a telegram to E. F. Grable, president, said that members of that union in the southwest would strike of their own accord unless a speedy settlement were reached.

Restraining Orders Granted
Restraining orders and injunctions looking to the protection of railroad property and operations were granted in a dozen or more cities.

At East St. Louis counsel for the shompen of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad announced that an appeal would be made to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals against an injunction issued yesterday. This was said to be the first instance of such an appeal.

Continued disturbances at Pittsburgh and Hoisington, Kan., caused Governor Allen to issue authority for mobilization of the National Guard. In North Carolina, Governor Morrison authorized sending state troops to Aberdeen, where it was reported a car inspector of the Seaboard Air Line was taken from his work by strike sympathizers and told to leave town. Troops also were requested at Rocky Mount to protect the shops of the Atlantic Coast Line.

The appeal of President Gompers

Mr. Hyman to remain mayor
NEW YORK, July 20—John F. Hyman, Mayor of New York, announced today that he would not be a candidate for governor this fall under any circumstances. "I promised the people of New York City that I would work for them for the next four years, and I am going to keep that promise," said the Mayor.

Mr. Howell in a statement to the Associated Press said the result of the primary was largely an economic expression. He said the people of Nebraska were opposed to the idea of elimination of competition in railroad rates as is provided in the Esch-Cummins Act and are as opposed to a radical tariff as they are to free trade.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Omaha, present United States Senator, had an overwhelming majority over his two Democratic opponents, A. T. Mahan of Omaha and J. O. Shroyer of Humboldt on returns from 1588 precincts. The vote was Hitchcock 45,294, Shroyer 14,831, Mahan 9090.

There are 25,000 men and women, most of them in and about Boston, who are customers of ours. You may be one of them.

If you are you know what a pleasure it is for us to do business together. We try to treat people as they treat us.

We would be pleased to have you take the opportunity to step in and let us know you better. The big fact in this bank is that we are human beings.

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Trust Company**
"The Friendly Bank"
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BOSTON

ITALY FACES CRISIS
AS CABINET QUILTS

Fascisti May Be "Party of Insurrection," Says Their Leader
—Strikes and Excesses Go On

By Special Cable
ROME, July 20—Italy is now faced by the worst crisis since the occupation of her factories by workers two years ago. Last evening the cabinet of Luigi Facta was dissolved because it was unable to prevent Fascist excesses, and Signor Mussolini, the Fascist leader, gave the Chamber a solemn warning that any effort by any government to suppress the Fascist would result in their becoming a "party of insurrection."

Cabinet Prestige Gone
In the circumstances it is difficult to see how the crisis can be solved. Vittorio Orlando, formerly Prime Minister, Signor Meda, formerly minister of the treasury, Signor Bonomi, formerly Prime Minister, are mentioned as candidates for the premiership, but whoever is chosen the subsequent policy must, of necessity, be that of the Facta, Bonomi, Giolitti Cabinets, namely a policy of weakness because Parliament and Cabinet no longer have the prestige necessary to restore order. Only the common sense of the people themselves can bring prosperity to Italy.

On Tuesday evening a solution of the crisis appeared possible, but renewed troubles in different parts of Italy so excited the public that representatives of the chief parties informed Luigi Facta yesterday morning that his resignation was necessary. Even the Fascist voted against the Government, the only followers were John Giolitti and Salandra. The Agrarians and Nationalists voted for Signor Facta despite suspicion of the defence of his policy.

Excesses Continue
Thus Italy finds herself without a government at a time when the state employees are extremely discontented, the Fascist are committing excesses in different parts of the country, and general strikes are proceeding in two provinces. The government was defeated by 255 votes to 89.

The disturbances continue. Seven hundred Fascist occupied Tolentino, near Ancona, as a result of which there is a general strike in the Marches Province. There is also a general strike at Novara, where many casualties are reported from Grosseto and Gullianova, near Naples. The Government has ordered the troops to fire only in cases of absolute necessity. The Fascist are making the most of the chances thus offered. Also in many cases the troops openly favor the Fascist, which fact will render severe action against them for their excesses difficult to carry out. On the whole, the position now is as serious as it was a year ago.

NATIONAL BISCUIT BUYS FACTORY
NEW YORK, July 20—National Biscuit Company has bought the eight-story factory of American Can Company on West Eleventh Street, New York City. It is assessed for \$490,000.

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Third National Bank
YOUR BANK**
383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"
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OFFERING a greater opportunity than ever before for economy in Hanan Footwear. Prices have been greatly reduced, but Hanan standards of quality are as high as ever.

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USE OF PAPER HELD INDEX OF PROGRESS

Editors Are Told Those Nations Which Use Most Rank Highest in Modern Civilization

MISSOULA, Mont., July 20 (Special)—Delegates to the thirty-seventh annual convention of the National Editorial Association, in session here, expressed keen regret that their fellow craftsman, Warren C. Harding, of the Marion, O. Star, was unable to be present and deliver his scheduled address on "Public Opinion—A Power Above the Law." But his presidential duties forbade.

However, the capital was represented at the conference by Col. W. B. Greeley, chief forester, United States Department of Agriculture, who spoke on "Forestry and Its Relation to Print Paper Production."

Other speakers during the day were Hanford MacNider, national commander, American Legion, whose subject was "America and the American Legion"; C. F. Kelley, president Anaconda Copper & Mining Company, who had as his topic, "Industrial Montana," and Henry Swift Ives, secretary, United States Insurance Information Clearing House, Chicago, who discussed, "Quacks, Insurance, Prosperity."

J. C. Brimblecomb, editor of The Graphic, Newton, Mass., vice-president of the association and acting president since E. E. Brodie, president, was appointed by Mr. Harding United States Minister to Siam, is presiding at all sessions, and indications are he may be chosen president. H. C. Hotelling of St. Paul, Minn., for several years executive secretary, will probably be re-elected.

Use of Paper a Fair Index
Colonel Greeley in his address contended that the use of paper by any country is a "fair index of its social and industrial development." In justifying this contention, he said:

"The peoples which use but little paper are still under the shadow of the Dark Ages in standards of living and in the vigor of their economic development. The countries which consume the largest relative quantities of paper stand among the leaders of the world."

The Chinese consume probably less than one pound of paper per capita annually. Russia consumes about six pounds per capita. Japan about 11 pounds, Germany about 44 pounds, and England about 75 pounds per capita every year.

The United States requires almost twice as much paper per capita as her nearest competitor, England, and led the nations of the earth with a per capita consumption of 149 pounds of paper in 1920.

Mr. MacNider announced the formation of a mammoth organization for the promotion of world peace and the ending of war for all time, to be composed largely of men experienced in warfare, including members of the American Legion and kindred organizations. He said:

A War to End Wars
Our war was a war to end all wars. We are not pacifists. We believe in adequate defense for our country. But our eyes were opened through hard experience. We know what war means and to the best of our ability, through all the coming years, we intend to see that such things do not happen again. To this end, there has been formed a great Interallied Veterans' Association, La Federation des Anciens Combattants, made up of all the ex-veterans' organizations in all the allied countries. It includes in its membership the British Legion which followed out its own plan of development and is headed by Marshal Haig, the consolidation of all the French organizations and others from Canada, South Africa, Italy, and Jugoslavia, in fact every allied country.

BRITISH IRON INDUSTRY SHOWS INDICATION OF SLOW RECOVERY

Transportation Charges Still Prove Heavy Handicap—Revival Apparent in Exports

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 20.—After experiencing the worst times it has been through for 70 years, the British iron and steel trade would appear at last to be moving slowly along the road to recovery. In many ways one of the most important of British industries, it was hit harder even than the steel industry by the crisis of last year, when the cumulative effects of general trade depression and coal strike sent the production of pig iron down to a figure which was the lowest since 1850. All the furnaces but one in the United Kingdom were put out of blast by the coal miners' strike; the total tonnage of vessels commenced amounted to 568,000 tons as against 2,396,000 tons in the previous year—added disaster to disaster; and recovery in the industry this year has been seriously retarded by the engineering lockout.

Prices Cut Heavily
Selling prices have been brought pretty well to a level with those prevailing on the Continent by cuts which have meant that a great deal of the export business must be done at a loss and that the workers' wages have fallen in a greater degree than has the cost of living. The index figure for British prices, today, stands however at 98 as compared with France 100, Belgium 98 and Germany 95. How drastic have been the cuts in prices may be seen from the fact that steel angles which before the war stood at £7 9s a ton rose to a peak price of £25 at the end of 1920 and now have fallen to £10. The price of rails similarly rose from £61 13s to £25 and thence has fallen to £9 10s.

One result, at any rate, of these efforts at price-reductions has been the fall in imports of pig iron from the Continent this spring to less than the pre-war average.

Similarly there has been a revival in the export trade, the latest figures



Prominent Personages in the National Editorial Association, Now in Session in Missoula, Mont. Left to Right—John C. Brimblecomb, Vice-President and Presiding Officer; E. E. Brodie, President, Inactive in Association Affairs Since Appointment as United States Minister to Siam (Photo by Calvert Studio, Oregon City, Ore.); H. C. Hotelling, Executive Secretary (Photograph (c) P. A. Wolfe)

ILLINOIS DRYS FACE FIGHT TO BEAT FORMER DISTILLER

(Continued from Page 1)

standing solidly by national prohibition. "I do not favor a modification of the Volstead Act, to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. That would mean the return of the open saloon and I am opposed to the open saloon," he declares in his campaign literature.

Big Issue in Campaign
The wet and dry issues will figure in the election of close to a third of Illinois' 27 Congressmen this fall, including the Congressmen-at-large, according to a survey by Mr. McBride. In the rest of the districts both candidates are either wet or dry.

Wet candidates are running against five sitting Representatives—three in Chicago, one at Galesburg, and one at large. The wets may run still another in Chicago. However, the dries have actually gained in the Congressmen-at-large. Illinois is so strongly Republican that this year both Democratic nominations for Representative-at-large are regarded as "jokes" among the Democrats.

Simon J. Gorman, the teammate of Murphy, though living in Chicago, was not well known in the county Democratic organization until he took the nomination. He stands for beer and wine. The Republicans have renominated Richard Yates of Springfield, a dry, and in place of William E. Mason have put up Henry R. Rathbone, another dry. As the dries could never count on Mason they feel their cause has gained in Mr. Rathbone. Mr. McBride said:

Three dry Republican representatives in Chicago are opposed by three wet Democrats, according to the Anti-Saloon League. In the third, Englewood district, Representative Elliott W. Sproul is opposed by Thomas M. Crab; in the seventh, Representative A. M. Macdonald is opposed by Frank M. Padden, and in the tenth, Representative

Carl R. Chindblom has for his opponent Bernard M. Wiedinger. In the sixth, Representative John J. Gorman, another dry Republican, will have stiff Democratic opposition. Alderman James R. Buckley has been nominated, but he has a contest on his hands. He has declined to answer inquiry of the Anti-Saloon League on his stand on the Volstead Act until the contest is settled.

"Strange to say, there is not a dry Democrat running for Congress or the Legislature in this county," the state Anti-Saloon League superintendent remarked. "I know of but one dry Democrat from this city who has gone to Washington or Springfield that has been willing to have our endorsement."

Whoever is elected in the first, second, fourth, fifth, eighth and ninth districts, including Mr. Mann in the second, will be wet. Mr. McBride noted.

Outside of Chicago there is a contest over the seat to be vacated by Representative Ira C. Copley of Aurora. The dries dispute the wets' claim that Mr. Copley's defeat was a wet victory and will support Frank Reid, the man who beat him. The Democratic nominee, Edward J. O'Brien, is reported wet.

One more fight in which prohibition figures, remains—Representative Edward J. King of Galesburg, Republican and dry, locking horns with Judge Charles C. Craig, a former State Supreme Court justice, who is claimed by the Anti-Saloon League as a wet. Whoever succeeds "Uncle Joe" Cannon at Danville will be a gain for the dries, as "Uncle Joe" was never for the dry cause. Mr. McBride remarked, though voting for the Volstead Act. In other districts the dries have held their own, so far as Congress goes, he said. In fact, he was inclined to feel the dries have withstood the first wet assault on Congress in this State and perhaps have somewhat bettered their position.

Facts Revealed Regarding Initiation of Campaign to Destroy Volstead Act

NEW YORK, July 20 (Special)—The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment was set up by one man. Its policies and activities have been under the sole direction of this man.

Its first aim is to control the coming congressional elections. Its monster advertising campaign was made possible by contributions from a group of persons who were promised repayment "if the experiment was successful."

Proof of these statements is in the office of The Christian Science Monitor in the form of a statement signed by the New York Division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. The statement was sent to a New Yorker, who was urged to become a member of the local committee of the Association, and who declined to do so.

Started in Baltimore
In view of the fact that Baltimore is a stronghold of the whisky men, it is interesting to note that the Association was started by a business man of that city. According to the statement issued by the New York

division: "The Association was founded in the summer of 1919 by Mr. W. H. Stayton, ex-naval officer and graduate of the United States Naval Academy, now president of the Baltimore Steamship Company, Baltimore, Md."

The statement declares that Mr. Stayton believed that if the American voters opposed to prohibition "organize for action and unite for a single program, they will have sufficient strength to bring relief from the present fanatical laws."

The statement, which was presented within the past month, continues:

Up to the present Mr. Stayton has personally directed the progress and policies of the Association. It is his intention, as Managing Vice-President of the Association, to call a national meeting of members in the near future, at which time permanent national officers and directors will be elected and a more detailed program adopted. To this end, we are forming State and local organizations which will send authorized delegates to the national convention.

Proof of Aims of Campaign

Direct proof of the attempt by the wets to influence legislators and a complete admission on their part that at the present time the sentiment voluntarily expressed in letters by voters to their representatives is overwhelmingly dry, is contained in the following paragraphs from the statement: "It is our desire to have in every Congressional District enough members of the Association to influence the nominations and elections, so that the prohibitionists and if prohibition candidates will be less likely to be nominated, for Congress and the state legislatures, and less likely to be voted for if they are nominated."

If every voter who is against prohibition and in favor of temperance could be induced to write two letters, one to his political leader and the other to his member of Congress, we believe that the Volstead Law would be repealed; but, since those of us who are against the present state of affairs are not much given to letter writing, and since the prohibitionists are given to that practice, it results that a member of Congress gets on an average nearly a thousand letters from the fanatics for every one that he gets from people who are accustomed to attend to their own business.

Therefore since it seems impossible to get people to write letters, we have concluded that if we can get them to sign our pledge cards, and if we can at the appropriate time take these cards to a politician or a member of Congress and convince him that people in his district are really interested in the matter, we will thereby be able to do, to some extent, the work that ought to be done by personal letters.

Building Up Organization
Relief from the prohibition law can only be gained, continues the statement, "through an organization of voters powerful enough to grasp and hold the balance of power which at this writing is in the hands of the prohibitionists. We are endeavoring to build such an organization."

That members of Congress are now being bombarded by the Association, the statement admits further, declaring that this part of the work is being pushed "to the extent of our ammunition." And again, "Many Congressmen feel that laws like the Volstead Law are not basic matters but that such things come under the head of 'policy' and that a Congressman ought to decide his course ac-

cording to the wishes of his constituents. Therefore, under this latter head we are doing all we can to get a maximum number of members who favor the destruction of the Volstead Law, root and branch."

One of the most interesting features of the management of the Association is revealed in the means by which the nation-wide advertising campaign was started. Members were asked to advance the necessary funds, says the statement, "with the understanding that, if the experiment were successful, they would receive the money back from us, dollar for dollar. About 300 members advanced sums of from \$5 to \$25, and there were a few remittances of \$50 and \$100."

Satisfactory Returns
"We immediately placed advertisements in leading eastern newspapers, and the response was so gratifying that we were able to return to each member the full amount of his advance. Newspaper advertising is now a permanent feature of our work, and we are defraying this expense out of our own funds. We expect ultimately to reach every part of the country with our advertising matter."

Of the present publicity campaign, the statement declares that there is a department for this purpose in charge of a "newspaper man" and that news articles are being issued regularly. "A nation-wide advertising campaign is under way," reads the statement. "Prominent men in every walk of life, including members of Congress, have joined and are giving us their advice and the benefit of their experience."

It is plain from the statement that representatives in the National House, editors and politicians are to be the main objects of attack on the part of the Association. It is to them that arguments will be addressed. It is through them that the Association expects to reach the people. It is by them that it counts upon overturning sentiment and repealing the Volstead Law.

Posters Promote Wet Cause in Campaign Waged in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17 (Special)—In an effort to influence citizens to vote against candidates favoring the strict enforcement of the prohibition amendment, a campaign by means of posters is being waged here.

The posters, published under the title of the Personal Liberty Review, are issued from time to time in what is called an "Illustrated Liberal, Cartoon Service" by a concern with offices in the Shelton Square Building. They are being displayed by members of the Merchants' Liberty League in soft drink places, and by others interested in the repeal of prohibition. They are printed in large type, with a cartoon to illustrate their point.

Starrick Frank
Starrick Frank Smart Clothes
Los Angeles

THIS is the only store in Los Angeles that carries the men's clothing known from the Atlantic to the Pacific for its quality—Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes. Better clothes in a better store.

Quality in Men's Wear Since 1883

MULLEN AND BLUETT
BROADWAY at SIXTH
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To The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription for

One Year, \$9.00 ☐ Six Months, \$4.50 ☐
Three Months, 2.25 ☐ One Month, 75c. ☐

Herewith ☐ M. O. ☐ Check for.....

Name and address.....

Name of my newdealer is.....

Hamburger's
Established 1881

Broadway, Eighth and Hill Streets
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

MONTENEGRO STORY IS LAID TO SERBS

Delegates Denies Country Has Been Wiped Off Map by Ambassadors' Council

NEW YORK, July 19.—Denying the recently published announcement that Montenegro was to disappear from the map of Europe, as a result of the action of the Council of Ambassadors which met in Paris a few days ago, the Montenegro Press Bureau in the United States, with headquarters in this city, issued this statement by Luigi Criscuolo, delegate in charge:

The mere announcement on the part of the Council of the Ambassadors that the boundaries of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes took in certain territory including Montenegro cannot be construed as a definite recognition on the part of the Council that Montenegro no longer exists. It is merely a recognition of the fact that the Kingdom of the Serbs, etc., as claimed by that government, includes certain territory but obviously with reservations.

The Council of the Ambassadors cannot with such a statement wipe from the history of the Great War the record of Montenegro, the promises to her King and people on the part of the great allies, including the United States, England, France and Italy, that the integrity of Montenegro would be respected, that she would be represented at the Peace Conference by a delegate (even though the delegate was never received), etc. The fact that a conclusion is drawn from the statement with respect to the boundary line shows conclusively that the news item published by many American newspapers is a clever piece of Serbian propaganda because no one but a Serbian agent would make such an inference from a mere statement of boundaries when Montenegro's prior claims have been given no hearing. If by the statement, the Council of the Ambassadors intended wiping Montenegro off the map, it is to their shame and that of the countries they represent but I cannot believe in that construction.

SPEEDING AIRPLANE ENABLED TO LAND ON DECK OF SHIP

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Perfection of a device to enable an airplane going 60 miles an hour, to land on the deck of a ship was announced today by the Navy Department. For the last few months the Naval Air Service had been experimenting secretly at Hampton Roads with the device on a dummy ship's deck.

The device works on a number of wires placed across the ship's deck, weights being attached to the ends. Hooks descending from the bottom of the plane engage the wires, the increasing amounts of weight asserting a braking effect on the speed of the plane.

In one of the experiments a small plane was brought to a stop within 38 feet.

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Reduced Rates on Shipments

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No matter what part of the world you are moving, you can effect a saving by shipping your household goods and automobiles "the Bekins way."

Our methods minimize the handling of your goods and the chance of damage in transit.

Our business was established in 1890 and our growth to one of the largest businesses of this character in the country is significant of our service.

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1335 South Figueroa Street
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We also maintain warehouses in San Francisco, Oakland and Fresno, Calif., and have offices in all principal cities of the United States.

Are You Moving to HOLLYWOOD?

CONSIGN your household goods shipment to us. We have a private siding and fireproof receiving warehouse on the Pacific Electric Railway connecting with all transcontinental carriers.

Goods consigned to us at Hollywood (not Los Angeles) over certain railroads are delivered to our tracks without diversion charges. We will gladly answer inquiries in regard to this terminal service and we will furnish complete railway routings upon request.

We are members of the Pacific Coast and National Furniture Warehousemen's Associations and have correspondents in all principal cities.

MOVING STORAGE PACKING SHIPPING

Hollywood Storage Co.
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Hollywood Fireproof Storage Company
1666 N. Highland Avenue
HOLLYWOOD CALIFORNIA

Harry Frank Company
Apparel for WOMEN and MISTERS
In which Style, Quality and Low Prices are most Successfully Combined
LOS ANGELES

FEMINISM POTENT FACTOR IN NEAR EAST SITUATION

Women Movement Shows Remarkable Advance Among
Peoples of Asia Minor

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 13.—It is now generally recognized that not even the most powerful nation can live unto itself alone, and that the puniest is able to affect the destinies of others. The Near Eastern imbroglio is therefore a continual menace to civilization and all that it stands for. Judging from the constantly fluctuating situation and ceaseless turmoil the male population at least would seem to be reconciled to perpetual warfare and to have no faith in a lasting settlement.

But in so many countries now the women are one of the most potent factors on the side of peace. What about the women of the Near East? Cannot their united forces tip the scale in favor of stability? As yet the women of the Near East have not found their voice, that is, the united voice which speaks with authority. But already there are signs that it will be heard—sooner perhaps than is thought of by diplomats and war lords, and it will be wholly on the side of peace and equity.

Feminism Shows Advance

Turkey and Greece, the principal protagonists in the Near Eastern drama, each has more than the beginnings of a women's movement. Until the last few years feminism in Greece was confined to two or three prominent women, whose views on other matters were so divergent as to form an effectual barrier between them. Recently however feminism has advanced at an extraordinary rate.

There now are several societies working for complete equality between the sexes, and both the king and queen are active suffragists. A good deal of attention also is being given to the question of education.

In the Moslem countries one expects to find the status of women at its lowest. Yet it is improving slowly but surely, and the women of one Muhammadan country—the Crimea—are not only politically enfranchised but there are several women M. P.'s. Madame Sasprinkaja is vice-president of the Diet and often presides over the Assembly.

The Crimeans are much more progressive than other nations which profess the same faith, and their great desire is to form a link between the Christian and Moslem worlds which will make for permanent peace and progress.

Turkey Changes Ideas

Turkey has been changing its ideas in regard to women for at least a quarter of a century. The women of the upper classes are often highly educated, and there is a growing tendency to approximate to the European ideal in family life. Feminism has taken firm root and is encouraged by many of the highest officials, including the Sultan himself.

One of the most promising signs of all is the fact that a number of Turkish girls in Constantinople—members of the Y. W. C. A.—have "adopted" Armenian orphan girls, and are paying for their education and upbringing.

The Y. W. C. A. plays no small part in the women's movement in the Near East. In Smyrna it has a Factory Center, whose three secretaries—a Greek, Armenian, and Turkish girl—work together in perfect harmony. In Adana, the chief city of Cilicia, the association has been likened to a "centre of calm in the vortex of a maelstrom." Adana's atmosphere is one of chronic unrest, and the Y. W. C. A. center, which goes on with its present and future plans, fighting or not fighting, is not without its moral effect on the whole community.

In Beirut the association has a hostel where 12 Syrian girls—principally teachers and nurses—are ac-

commodated with board and lodging.

Even in Egypt the ideas in regard to women are changing, though very slowly. Moslem girls of the upper classes are being educated, and strict seclusion no longer is rigidly enforced. This would be incompatible with the new government demand for typists and secretaries, to which a good response has been made. There is as yet no organization for political emancipation, but individual Egyptian women are keen feminists and sow the seed in private. It is the Jewish women of Palestine who probably will play the greatest part in the emancipation not only of the women of their own community, but throughout Egypt and Arabia generally.

The comparatively high status of the Palestinian Jewess already has had its effect upon the Moslem women's thought and made her question the justice of her position. Not only are the Jewesses well educated and allowed to enter the professions, but in the Representative Council of the Palestinian Jews they have equal voting rights with men. It is now proposed to set up a Legislative Council, and if the British Government persists in its avowed intention not to allow women to vote for it they will be dealing a blow, not so much to the Jewess, as to the poor Arab and Moslem women who have seen in her high status and views on other matters were so divergent as to form an effectual barrier between them. Recently however feminism has advanced at an extraordinary rate.

REDUCED TAXES SOUGHT IN INDIA

Business Delegation Asks Governor for Retrenchment Policy

CALCUTTA, May 30 (Special Correspondence).—Rarely has a more impressive and unanimous deputation headed on the Viceroy than that headed on May 30 by Mr. Rhodes, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India. The common standpoint taken by British and Indian commercial opinion is emphasized by the fact that the party consisted of four Englishmen and four Indians. All the chief provincial chambers of commerce were separately represented except Madras. All declared in the strongest terms that nothing but the most drastic retrenchment and

and they should manage the Assembly in the same manner as the Cabinet controls the House of Commons. Lord Reading made it perfectly clear that the Income Tax Committee was to have the most untrammelled right of investigation into every sphere of government policy, including military expenditure and the New Delhi. A vast amount of spade work was

being undertaken by the Government, who were already rigidly scrutinizing every direction in which economy was possible and had appointed liaison officers to control the work of the different departments. Lord Inchauspe's coming has already resulted in a feverish stimulation in this country because of his intimate business connections. Lord Reading, with justice, pointed out the tremendous difficulties with which the Government of India had to contend lately; the aftermath of the war; a speculative boom followed by the steepest depression and collapsed exchanges; political transition and revolutionary agitation.

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cratic Governor assisted by two or three senior officials, there is now a galaxy of executive councillors and ministers, the former really to see the latter do not bolt with the bit between their teeth, the latter expensively paid in order that their prestige may be equal to that of the former.

The distinction will really have to be abolished, the number of these councillors at least halved. It is not they themselves who are so much responsible for the cost as the multitude of assistants, secretaries and clerks who follow in their train. The Governor should select the best men in his province to be his Minister.



A Feature of Historical Part of Grand Pageant at Olympia Took Form of a Procession of Model Vessels, Accompanied by Sailors in Appropriate Costumes. In Cut Are Shown, at Right, Nelson's Victory; in the Center, Great Harry, the 1000-Ton Leviathan of Henry VIII's Time; and Behind, a Galley of King Alfred's Time

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Olympia Tournament A Spectacular Event

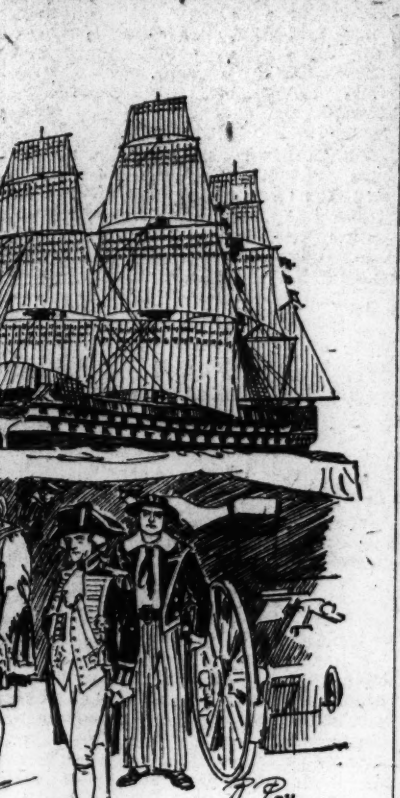
"Grand Pageant" Is Provided by the British Royal Navy

London, June 18

Special Correspondence

FOR the thirty-ninth time the Annual Royal Naval and Military Tournament has come and gone—the great event which is equally popular with the relatives of the officers and men entered for the numerous

hells who formed a picturesque addition to the first real regimental bands of the Guards and who reappeared this year at Olympia. But the actual ceremonial is much the same. There is the "slow march," at which the British Army used to go into action at least as long ago as the Battle of Crecy, and the "quick step," which only became generally adopted in the early days of the nineteenth century. Of the other attractions the bridge building competition has to be seen to be believed and even then the uninitiated may be pardoned for remaining incredulous. Two wagons galloped to a gap in the arena 40 feet wide, representing a river. They unloaded a lot of bits. A number of



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men juggled with them for a few minutes and hey presto there was a bridge—two bridges rather. That is how they do things in the Royal Engineers. One became accustomed to it during the war. But to the uninitiated it must look like a conjuring trick. Besides this there were tugs of war, drill displays, mock quarter-staff combats by the army, "physical jerks" experts, tent-pecking by imitation Pathans in flowing Indian robes, followed by a demonstration on a small scale of present-day methods of sea warfare. Mines were exploded, "Q" boats set on fire after ward, throwing off the mask and turning to rend the audacious submarines which were attacking them. The whole demonstration was a marvel of ingenuity and noise, and was thoroughly appreciated by the crowds which thronged to Olympia every afternoon and evening for a fortnight.

The historical part of the Grand Pageant took the form of a procession of model vessels accompanied by sailors in appropriate costumes. There were the 60-oared galleys used by King Alfred against the Danes; Great Harry, the 1000-ton leviathan of Henry VIII's time; the far-famed Golden Hind in which Drake sailed round the world in the voyage which took him over three years; Nelson's Victory; Warrior, the first iron-clad which still kept masts and sails in addition to her steam engines; finally there was Lion, the flagship of the battle cruiser squadron and Beatty's vessel in the battle of Jutland.

Besides this was a minor pageant by the army—a display of guard mounting as carried out in the year 1790. Except for the uniforms and arms the spectacle was very similar to what may be seen in London today when the King's Guard is relieved at St. James' Palace. Indeed, the uniforms do not show a very great alteration, for in 1790 the days were long past in the Guards when the color and style of the uniform depended upon the whim of the colonel. Indeed they were practically ended for the whole of the army. By the arms have now lost the pike and the musket.

The regimental band, too, has certainly changed since the old days. Gone are the civilians hired by the month who provide the music of the Guards regiments before 1785; gone, too, are the three Negroes with their turbans, tambourines, and Turkish

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CINEMA INDUSTRY INTERESTED IN ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT

British Anxious to Make Complete Circuit but Expert Warns Trip Rather Than Films Paramount

By MAJ. C. C. TURNER

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 18.—Powers behind the film industry are just now interesting themselves in flights round the world in the belief that rivals in the United States will try to secure an early triumph. Inquiries and preparations are being made; and money will not be spared. Arrangements are being discussed with a view to insuring success by making ready second, and even third expeditions to hurry forward and take the place of any who fail.

Certainly there is no reason why the cinema should not help aviation; and no one would grudge any reasonable financial reward for its enterprise. Good pictures illustrating such an adventurous flight would have educational value in addition to their great interest. There are many worse subjects for films than a flight round the world.

But it must not be assumed that all the coming attempts will be promoted by film magnates. Indeed, I know of one expedition that is to start next spring without any backing from the cinema beyond an agreement concerning any pictures that may be taken. Nothing, however, will be sacrificed for the sake of getting films. It will be remembered that Sir Ross Smith had intended to take a small cinema outfit; but he certainly would not permit any dictation from any quarter as to time of departure or any other matter affecting the prospect of success.

The danger is that where the cinema pays the bill it may insist upon "calling the tune"; and where a good profit can be got out of a mere start, with proportionate return for each 100 miles flown, there is the risk of hopeless attempts. This is important, for it probably would mean numerous projects ending in greater or less fiasco, and giving the general public a stronger impression than ever that flying is an extremely hazardous and uncertain business. Worse still, it is not impossible that proper precautions for safety might be ignored.

A British expedition, of which Capt. N. Macmillan is the pilot, already has started. Both Lord Montagu of Beaulieu and Maj.-Gen. Sir W. S. Brackner had pointed out that by starting now India will be reached in monsoon time, which either means a delay of 10 weeks or so, or the running of great risks by attempting to take advantage of the brief fine intervals. In this season, too, much of the land is flooded, so that a land aeroplane is handicapped severely. There will also be very high temperatures. I cannot help thinking that the expedition would have been well advised to wait until next spring; although a start in the autumn would not be impossible, especially if the machine was taken out to the other

side of the world to start and finish the flight, say, in Japan. Captain Macmillan, who is a very able pilot, and not one who strikes his friends as likely to run foolish risks, may of course put up a very good performance. There has been some talk of "getting round" in 90 days; but Captain Macmillan has expressed no opinion on that point. There are 10 relays of machines; and, provided the circuit of the earth were made, the public would no doubt be content even if it took something more than 90 days.

It would be very gratifying to Great Britain to score the first round-the-world flight, but it must not be forgotten that avoidable failures are not for the good repute of flying; and it ought to be insisted that the object avowed shall be sought faithfully and diligently by taking all possible precautions, by following the advice of those who have studied the conditions, and by refusing to court partial or complete failure through ignoring mechanical and climatic facts. Surely in all cases where the cinema is providing most or all of the money this important factor ought to be frankly stated.

TAXES IN CALCUTTA
MAY SOON INCREASE

CALCUTTA, May 30 (Special Correspondence).—It is hoped that the forthcoming Calcutta Municipal Bill will stimulate greater interest on the part of citizens in the affairs of the city, which, all things considered, are really excellently administered. The last elections of Ward Commissioners only resulted in 38 per cent of the ward voting power being cast; in 15 wards out of 25, there was no contest, and in only three there was any real keenness.

Interest is likely, for it is almost certain that city taxes will have to be increased soon, and remarkable that they have not risen before. The Corporation has done fine work in improving the city, in road-making and repairing, and the growth in the assessed annual valuation of Calcutta from 481 lakhs to 507½ lakhs of rupees should help finance the drainage, the water works extension, and other ambitious schemes which the Corporation is taking in hand.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN A

Recognition in the Teatro Real
Asked by Spanish Composers

By DAVID SEQUEIRA

Madrid, June 15
THE Spanish authors and composers have recently made a reasonable and just demand upon the Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts, in requesting that during each season of the opera in the Teatro Real (Royal Theater), there be presented a number of operas selected from the repertoire of the standard French, Italian and German composers translated into Castilian and furthermore that their native composers have the opportunity of hearing their own works for the first time in their native country and in their own National Opera House, thus making it a truly national institution.

This new effort on the part of many prominent and distinguished men of art and letters, to obtain recognition without having to go into foreign fields as has heretofore been the case, is approved and will be encouraged by all who have a voice in the matter. It is anticipated that the present artistic plan for the coming season and we look forward with much interest to seeing the realization of these notably worth-while ideas carried to completion.

During the coming winter many difficulties will be overcome which have been retarding the development of the plans, the details of which are too numerous to mention. In the next operative season there will be witnessed the debut in Madrid of the opera "Amaya" by Maestro Guridi, which was presented very successfully in Bilbao. Ofelia Nieto and Hipolito Lazaro will sing "La Dolores" composed by the illustrious Tomas Breton. Miguel Fleta, the tenor who created such fame for himself in the season just passed, is again engaged, and has promised to sing at least one opera written by a Spanish composer. Lucresia Bori and Jose Mardones, who are now in North America, have been asked by the director of the Royal Opera to give their co-operation in this national campaign.

Abundant Material at Hand
Besides the Spanish translation of foreign opera, there is already announced an original work in one act, offered recently by the composer Luna. Also there is one of Arregui and the opera which won the prize in the Royal Academy of San Fernando, "Don Gil de las calzas verdes" (Don Gil of the green hose), promised by Don Tomas Luceno, with music by Breton, as well as "La dama desconocida" (The Unknown Lady) by

The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, Cal., July 11

Special Correspondence
CALIFORNIA'S widely advertised SUN has been more than justifying its reputation of late, and as a result most of the film companies have quit working in the daytime and do not set up their cameras until he slips down behind the Pacific horizon. Then they work far into the night, often all night long. It's more profitable for the companies to do this and equally satisfactory to the players. Once upon a time old Sol was the movie maker's fondest pet, patron, co-partner and life saver. When he didn't shine no one even thought of cranking a camera. Nowadays, however, the picture makers know so many things about lighting effects that whether he reports for duty or not every morning means very little in their lives, except when they are making exterior scenes, and even then, very often they get by good, if not better, effects by using powerful lights and reflectors.

Much publicity has been given out regarding the establishment of a dramatic school at the Famous Players-Lasker studio. The directors and some of the stars are to form the faculty and teach the others how they can improve their work in front of a camera, at least this is what they are supposed to do, although few of the directors and stars seem to know much about the school except what they read in the newspapers. Whatever comes of it, and it is probable that very little will, it at least made interesting reading for those who like to follow what their favorite stars are doing.

The recent flareup regarding the far-reaching investigation of correspondence schools of photoplay writing seems to have subsided, although the Screen Writers Guild of the Authors League of America is quietly collecting data for use against them. A number of these school fakers throughout the country have taken down their signs and disappeared; others will undoubtedly do likewise, which will be a good thing in general and will mean the saving of thousands of dollars to would-be scenario writers.

R. D. MacLean, the veteran Shakespearean actor, who has been making his home in Hollywood for the past three years, is playing one of the important roles in the Cosmopolitan Film Company's production "The Bishop of the Ozarks," being filmed under the direction of Finis Fox. Between picture engagements Mr. MacLean spends much of his time in the production of classical dramatic productions for charity in Los Angeles and surrounding cities and towns.

Irvin Willat, the director who recently completed a deep sea picture for Paramount with Dorothy Dalton and Jack Holt in the leading roles is due to go off shore and make another one; this time for Metro. It will be an all-star melodrama called "All the Brothers Were Valiant," from the pen of Ben Ames Williams. Willat is the man who directed "Below the

Conrado del Campo y Borrás, and "El Abanico" (The Fan) by Adameo Vives. Surely there is more than enough material from which to choose of the Spanish operas which will form an important part of the program of the Royal Theater during the coming season.

At the cost of considerable losses the managing director, Don Jose de Amézola, has succeeded in two years of management in restoring the credit of the Royal Theater. His exclusive object in doing so, he has declared officially before the government and the royal delegate, and publicly before the director of the Madrid press which was united not long since, under the presidency of the director of Fine Arts, was in realizing the legitimate and just aspirations of authors and composers of Spain.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that as many times as the director sought the official co-operation to facilitate and aid him in his future undertaking, he did it, compromising himself to realize the nationalization of the Royal Theater, for he understood, as do the authors and as do others interested, that only for these ends of public culture under the best of conditions, can help be given to the State and that assistance can never be asked for the profit of a private management.

Dates for Performances

The various dates for the performance of these operas will be decided upon by the composers; they have been requested to arrange among themselves the order in which their works will appear so that there will be no unpleasant discussions as to preference and such questions; they will also select and arrange with the artists who will interpret the operas.

This announcement is made with great pleasure by Don Jose Amézola, who feels confident of the outcome of the new venture, for he is a man who has had much experience in the theatrical business. During the period of 25 years in which he has acted as manager he has had the honor and the respect of the Spanish public many operas, among which are the following, by Spanish composers: "Gonzalo de Cordoba" (Gonzalo de Cordoba), "Raquel" (Margarita la Tornera) (Marguerite the Doorkeeper of the Convent), "Hesperia," "Colomba" (El Final de Don Alvaro), "End of Don Alvaro," "La Dolores," "Tabara," "Venganza Gitana" (Gypsy Vengeance), "Maruxa," "Los Bohemios" (The Bohemians), "La Tragedia del Beso" (The Tragedy of a Kiss), "Avapias," and many others which were highly approved by, and won the praise of, the public by reason of their indisputable merit and competent production.

porting cast includes Cullen Landis, Edythe Chapman, Sylvia Ashton, Jack Gardner, Mabel Van Buren, Carl Gerard, Theodore Vol Elitz, Sazu Pitta, and Gertrude Short.

Dorothy Dalton, having completed "On the High Seas," has gone to New York for the balance of the summer. Jack Holt, who played with Miss Dalton in this picture, is also leaving for New York in a few days, where exterior scenes are to be made for a screen version of Peter B. Kyne's story, "Making a Man." Joseph Henabery will direct. The company will be back in Los Angeles to make the interior scenes about the first of September.

Blanche Sweet, who has been away from the screen for some time, is to play the leading feminine rôle in "Quincy Adams Sawyer," which is going into production at the Metro studio next week, under the direction of Clarence G. Badger.

Laurette Taylor is to start filming "Peg o' My Heart" on the 10th of August with King Vidor directing.

Iowa Little Theater Circuit to Be Extended

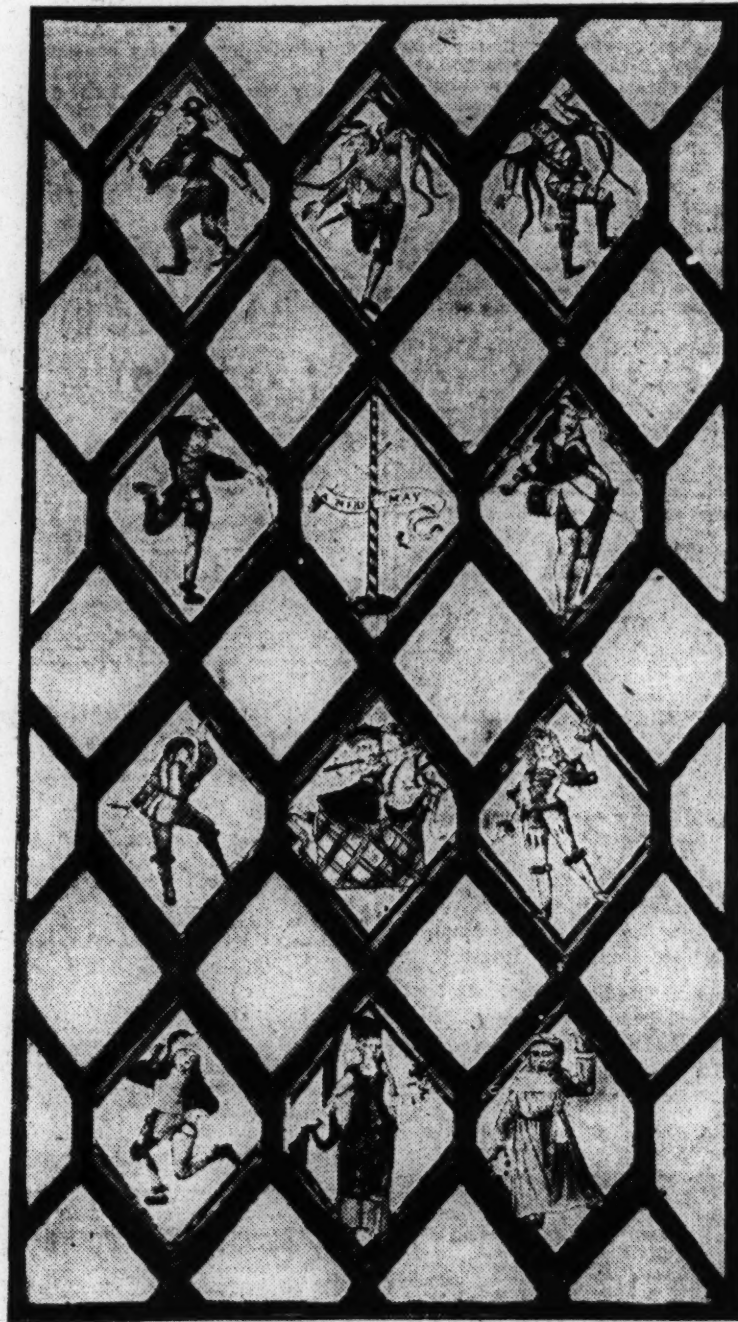
DAVENPORT, Ia., July 14 (Special Correspondence)—Iowa, first state in the United States to establish a circuit of little theaters, where good, wholesome plays were produced by capable amateur talent for performance in centers not favored by traveling companies, has extensive plans for its little-theater work next autumn and winter. A definite circuit is existent and prospects are that it will be noticeably extended next season.

Little-theater workers in the State held a conference a year ago at the state fair in Des Moines and this resulted in the organization of the little-theater circuit. Object of this was to provide, first, an outlet for community dramatic expression, and later, when the work was sufficiently well organized to let each group prepare for presentation on the circuit the best play of its repertoire. To insure the qualities of the performance the supervision of a circuit committee was sought to pass upon the tone of the production, the capabilities of the participants and the offering in general.

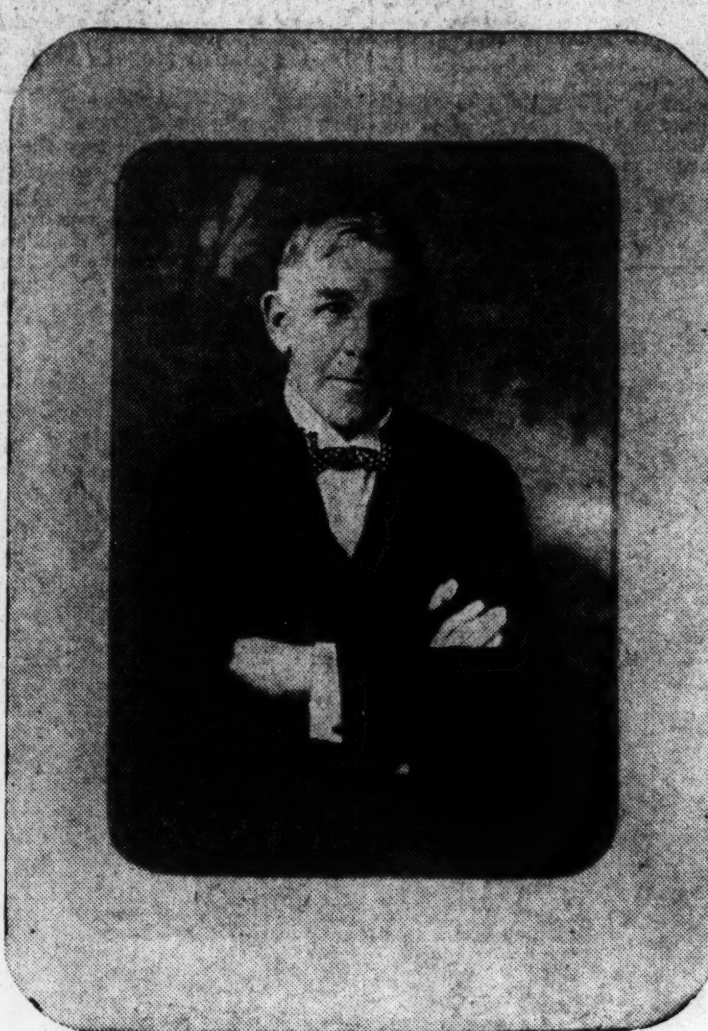
Prof. E. C. Mable of Iowa City presided at this conference and outlined work of the circuit and when his suggestions were concurred in he was named chairman of the committee, which also included Mrs. F. W. Wetz, Des Moines; Prof. W. H. Bridge, Grinnell; Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Bloomfield; Mrs. Ina K. Trissel, Mason City; W. R. Moore, Newton; Prof. James Hayes, Sioux City, and George W. Williams, Des Moines, to handle the work of the first year.

Immediately four towns came forward with little-theater clubs known as the Grinnell Players, the Bloomfield Players, the Iowa City Players and the Mason City Players. Each selected a play, produced it in its own circle and later went on tour. Plays thus presented were C. H. Chambers' "Passers By," Clyde Fitch's "The Truth," H. H. Davies' "The Mollusc," and A. E. Thomas' "Her Husband's Wife." The State University Theater players joined the group later, presenting Eugene O'Neill's "Beyond the Horizon." The Drama League of America has been interested in the project and given it encouragement. The Iowa plan is being adopted in other states.

Douce infers from the likeness of



Notable Example of Old English Painted Glass, Made in Elizabeth's Time or Earlier



Edward Bok

Dating the Betley Window

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 27

AT SOTHEBY'S, London, on June 23 an unique piece of painted glass widely known as the Betley window was sold for £390. This is preserved at any rate in English hands one of those monuments of antiquity which throws some light on the recreations and amusements of English people. The window is made up of quarries bearing alternately figures representing (1) Robin Hood (2) counting from the bottom left hand corner, (3) Maid Marian, (4) Friar Tuck, (5) Morris Dancer, (6) Hobby Horse, (7) Morris Dancer, (8) Dancer, (9) Maypole, (10) Taboret, (11) Dancers and (12) The Fool.

These figures have aroused much speculation in many writers as to the nature of the morris dance in olden time, very little of which can be substantiated by evidence of any weight. The window itself has been ascribed to various dates. Mr. Tollet, the owner in 1840, thought it of the time of Henry VIII c. 1535, while Douce attributes it to that of Edward IV. In the sale catalogue it was described as an Elizabethan window. Francis Douce in his "Illustrations to Shakespeare" devotes much space to its discussion. Hone, Gutch, Hinclyffe and Steevens also discuss it, but it is interesting window in accordance with the more accurate knowledge at our disposal today.

Douce infers from the likeness of

several of the figures in the Betley window to those in an engraving by Israel von Meekenen that "the period of execution as to both was nearly the same." From details of the costume, the pointed shoes, etc., he places the date at between 1460 and 1470, about which period the broad-toed shoes came into fashion in France and Flanders. Edward IV ascended the throne in 1471. Now there are two great objections to this dating of the Betley window, which has been so slavishly copied by writers on it. The first is the lettering of A. Mary May on the maypole quarry. This cannot be earlier than Elizabeth's time. The second is the nature of the enamel and method of the use of a coloring matter not incorporated with the manufacturing of the glass. The use of enamel color in glass painting began by degrees and was not fully established until the middle of the sixteenth century, 100 years after Douce's date.

Israel von Meekenen was an engraver of some importance who worked about 1470. It is impossible to differentiate between his work and that of his son and they probably worked together. But in any case the latest date which can be assigned to the son's work is 1503. The Meekenen lived and worked on the borders between Flanders and Germany and it is natural that the engraving, or some piece of metal work, the fashions of Flanders costume will be correct in details, such as shoes and the feather in the taborer's hat. While making a facsimile drawing of the Betley window I have had an opportunity of carefully studying its technique and the conclusion forced on one is that these figures were copied—in some cases reversed—from the Meekenen engraving by a glass painter of the time of Elizabeth and more probably Henry VIII. It is therefore not a representation of English morris dancers, but one of Southern German, while the actual painting is not convincingly English. Mr. Cecil Sharp is the only authoritative writer on the English morris dance who has not fallen into the snare of discussing this window, but even he has tacitly accepted it in using an engraving of it as a frontispiece to his book on the morris dance as performed by the morris men of England. Its importance, however, is very great in view of the modern revival of folk dancing in England and America and in view of the fact that it contains the earliest representation of a hobby-horse and one which is contemporary with its use. The sale of it at Sotheby's was marked by a determined battle between the bidders, the victory finally going to the Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, M. P., in whose family it has been so long.

Under the aegis of Louis N. Parker, who is deservedly known as the "Pageant King," a limited number of performances of Gluck's "Orpheus" are to be given in the famous park at Warwick Castle toward the end of July. The surroundings are ideal for such an enterprise, as the woods and gardens of the castle are then at their best. A large company of well-known actors and actresses will play the principal rôles, and there will also be a considerable number of chorists and dancers, etc. The proceeds are to benefit local hospitals.

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Edward Bok, Advocate and Exemplifier of Civic Welfare

THE NEWLY elected president of the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Association, Edward Bok, came to America from Holland at the age of 6. He rose to occupy the position of editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, which post he resigned, as he said, "to play." Since that time he has occupied himself entirely in civic work, for which he receives no compensation. One of the first things Mr. Bok did after laying down his "official" cares was to devote himself to his long-cherished plan of writing a book. That book was "The Americanization of Edward Bok," which probably today holds the record of sales for all biographies and is maintaining a steady place at the head of "best sellers."

Shortly after the book was completed Mr. Bok threw himself wholeheartedly into the plan to "save the Philadelphia Orchestra." As a result of that work, and with him as leader, \$1,100,000 was raised as endowment of the orchestra.

As a result of his Save the Schools campaign public attention was directed to the need of paying better salaries to teachers. Then followed the danger of the famous Academy of Music falling into the ignominy of being turned into a movie theater, with a frontage of stores. Philadelphia could never stand idly by and allow the cherished shrine of its social and musical life for several generations to be thus sacrificed. A corporation of 30 public-spirited citizens was formed, of which Mr. Bok is president, and the old Academy was saved as the center of Philadelphia's cultural, social and musical activities.

Mr. Bok also had the idea of founding a Philadelphia Forum by which lectures, musical events, etc., might be brought within the reach of all at a nominal sum. Behind the movement stands the Academy of Music Corporation, The University Extension Society, the Civic Club and the City Club. Last season the Forum gave 76 events, such as lectures, concerts, etc., for

which the subscribing members paid but a nominal \$10.

In 1921 Mr. Bok established the Philadelphia Award, whereby a fund of \$200,000 is deposited, the interest of which is to furnish a prize of \$10,000, to be given annually to that man or woman living in Philadelphia, its suburbs or immediate vicinity, who shall have performed an act or contributed a service most calculated to serve the best and largest interest of the community. The award is in the hands of a board of directors of 10 members. The award this past year was made to Leopold Stokowski, leader of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

In the autumn of 1921 Mr. Bok also established a Citizens' Award, by which a series of prizes (\$1000 each) is given each year to two city firemen, two policemen and two park guards for bravery and efficiency. The Mayor, the director of public safety and the president of the Fairmount Park Association form the jury of award.

Mr. Bok, as vice-president of the board of directors of the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Association, has been most active in his efforts to push the movement to a world-wide success. It will be recalled that early in the movement he offered to pay personally the sum of \$50,000 annually for a period of five years to secure a really big man as the director-general of the fair.

Sousa's Band Begins Thirtieth Annual Tour

Sousa's Band began its thirtieth annual tour last night at Albany, en route to a week's engagement in Montreal, several weeks in New England and five weeks at Willow Grove Park, Philadelphia. Before the last engagement the band plays on Aug. 5 at Ocean Grove, N. J. Sousa has traveled 800,000 miles with his bandmen in past seasons, five times to Europe and once around the world. His new music this year includes a "Humoresque" on old melodies, "Bouquet of Inspiration," "The Gallant 7th" and "Leaves From My Notebook."

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Daylight Saving Devices in the Kingdom of Plants

IN A recent attempt to test the public opinion of a rural community as to the merits of daylight saving, a vote was taken and each voter requested to give reasons for or against the proposition. One voter is reported to have said: "I favor daylight saving because I know our crops need daylight." If plants could express their opinion, an overwhelming majority would surely agree with this farmer friend as to their need for plenty of daylight, although it might not be clear just how the Daylight Saving Bill would serve their daily need.

One of the most important problems of plant life is how to save as much as possible of the daylight which they receive. A practical solution of this problem is especially urgent in the case of plants frequenting shaded situations, as in woods or on walls or hillsides. I find no more interesting examples of fortunate plant behavior than the various arrangements of leaves one sees in a woodland ramble.

Rosettes and Umbrellas

One of the commonest and most light-saving ways of arranging leaves is in a flat rosette. Oak seedlings of the first year (Fig. 1) afford fine examples of stalked rosettes suggesting parasols to catch rather than keep off the sun. As the little tree gets older each stem-branch bears its cluster at the top; and the same habit continues more or less regularly until the spreading branches form a dome of such clusters, or a mass of such domes. Even in winter you can tell an oak from most other trees by its having the leaf-scars at the tip of the buds above them clustered at the tip of each twig.

Star-flowers (Fig. 3) whose constellations shine so charmingly in the northern woods, rise each from the center of a rosette of narrow leaves, themselves umbrellalike, borne at the tip of a slender stem. The broader, somewhat wedge-shaped leaves of the checkerberries (Fig. 10) form equally good stalked rosettes which sometimes fit so closely together as to suggest a platform supported by pillarlike stems; and many another such daylight saving canopy may be found for the looking.

Pine seedlings (Fig. 11) look like miniature umbrellas reduced to merely handle and ribs after a rough encounter with the wind; but as they grow older the ribs cluster multiply and enormously and prove that even such umbrellas, if numerous enough, will catch a great deal of sunlight, while letting a considerable amount, still, through. Even *Diogenes* the cynic could not but approve the good manners of such wood plants. It will be remembered that *Diogenes*, attracted by the Cynic's fame, visited him where he sat basking in his tub, and asked what boon he might bestow. *Diogenes* replied, as the shadow of royalty fell upon him, "Keep out of my sunshine." It would seem that the etiquette of the woods similarly requires that while taking one's place in the sun, one must interfere as little as possible with others getting their share of sunshine. Spruces, firs, hemlocks and larches as well as pines and other forest trees assume the same admirable attitude toward daylight and their neighbors. This rule of kindness, if so we may call it, makes it possible for vast numbers of forest plants to thrive as members of a dense population.

Filtered Sunshine

Many a humble woods plant owes its life to the overflow of sunlight graciously allowed to fall upon it. Some of the quaintest of these recipients of sunshine are the herbs which form close to the forest floor a cluster of leaves, from the center of which arise a stalk bearing flowers, as if the plants were parasols turned upside down to catch the sun inside. Wood orchids such as the familiar ladies' slipper and the rattlesnake-plantain afford familiar examples.

Solomon's seal (Fig. 12) illustrates well another type of daylight saver which may be likened to a staphylopter. Here the light from above falls squarely on each unshaded leaf, while much that comes obliquely shines through the rather broad spaces between the leaves on the plants below. Among these lowly plants are often to be found the partridge berry (Fig. 13), speedwell, and trailing arbutus, which lie close to the ground and put out leaves to left and right as if crawling along like a flat, many-legged creature searching for sunlight. Such plants are not only very saving of what daylight they get but are able also to keep their leaves in good condition under the snow, all ready to catch the first spring sunshine as soon as it thaws away their covering.

Plants which creep up the trunks of trees or on walls often in shadow have much the same needs for daylight saving as the trailing sorts already described, but with this difference that whereas the trailers get most of their light from just overhead, the creepers are lighter, somewhat from the side, and so need to hold their leaf-blades at a slant in order to face the sunshine squarely. In other cases there is much the same advantage for the leaves to keep out of one another's light, and at the same time fit together without loss of space for exposure. There results a nearly continuous spread of blades which has well been called a "leaf mosaic." Of this, a notable example is the English ivy (Fig. 6) mantling tree-trunks and towers. No less complete a covering of foliage is spread over city walls by the so-called Boston ivy or Japanese creeper, which is now beautifully draping the brick walls of Boston. Leaves of various sizes in these cases fit well together. The Chinese honey-suckle, as will be seen from Fig. 9, regularly develops small leaves occupying spaces between the larger ones.

Small leaves irregularly placed among larger ones are often seen in the flat spray of shrubs or low trees which grow along the shady margins of woods, as illustrated in the horizontal branches of blueberry and hazel shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

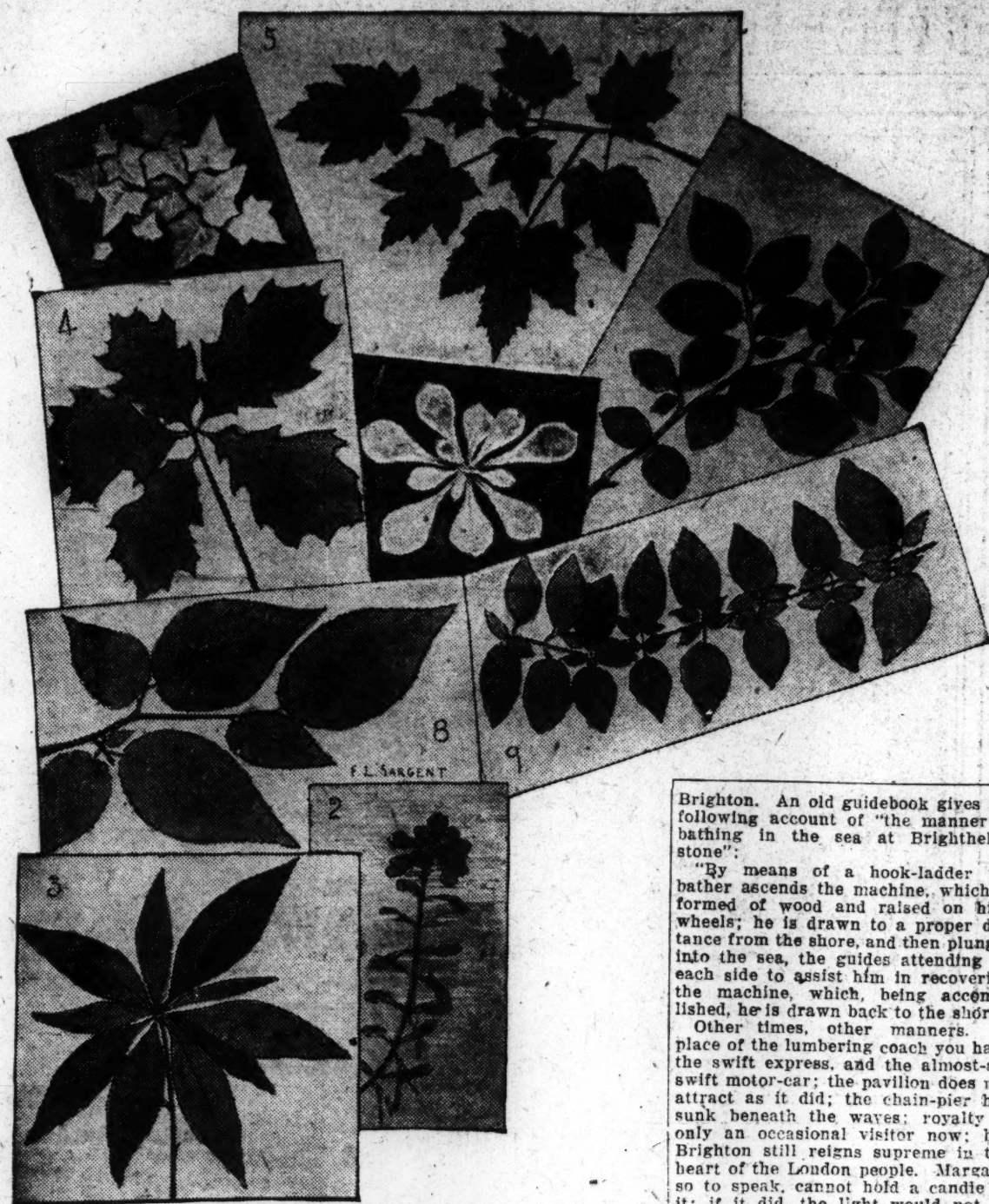
Trees growing in the open although for the most part exposed abundantly to sunshine need to save sunlight in their lower more or less shaded

branches, and to this end the leaves often behave remarkably. Take, for example, the maple, one of whose lower horizontal branches is shown in Fig. 5. The higher upright twigs of maples will be remembered as bearing opposite pairs of leaves, one pair at each stem-joint, so arranged that if those of one pair point north and south, the pair next above and below points east and west. This arrangement gives the fullest exposure with the least shading, even to large leaf-blades. The leaves of horizontal branches, like that shown in our figure, being necessarily shaded part of the day, and often in a rather awkward position for receiving sunshine, have to manage in various ways to get each its fair share. This they do by bending their stalks or twisting them so as to bring the blades all at nearly the same level, and thus avoid shading one another while completing the mosaic with smaller blades tucked in between the larger ones.

The water-starwort (Fig. 2), which grows commonly in ponds or quiet streams, shows an arrangement of leaves somewhat the reverse of what we find in maples; for in the starwort it is the upper leaves that form a mosaic. This floating rosette becomes, by elongation of its stem, transformed into four ranks of submerged leaves arranged in opposite pairs. But, as will be noticed, these lower leaves are on an upright stem, and with narrow blades so spaced as to get all the sunlight that can come to them through the water. The younger leaves, on the contrary, form a rosette because they float, and so are crowded at the same level. This is fortunate, for, being young and small, they need all the more sunlight for their growth.

Another leaf-rosette which is commonly exposed to strong sunshine is that of the plantain-leaved everlasting (Fig. 1) which grows abundantly in pastures. This has puzzled me not a little; for what need has such a plant for saving daylight when it is flooded with more sunshine than many plants can stand? The matter became clearer when I reflected that this plant is enabled to thrive in an almost desert-like situation because its leaves are covered with woolly or cobwebby hairs which keep it from drying up, but must also cut off much of the sun's rays. Therefore, it would seem that the leaves need to save all they can of whatever daylight reaches the active green part within. This view is strengthened by recalling that other strongly illuminated rosettes, such as those of mulleins and pasture thistles, have a similar cobwebby or woolly covering.

The few cases of daylight saving



1. Plantain-leaved everlasting.
2. Water-starwort.
3. Star-flower.
4. Young oak, growing in shade.
5. Horizontal branch of red maple.
6. English ivy (after Kerner).
7. Horizontal branch of blueberry.
8. Horizontal shoot of hazel.
9. Drooping branch of Chinese honey-suckle.
10. Checkerberry.
11. White pine seedling.
12. Solomon's seal.
13. Partridgeberry.

Brighton, a Chunk of London at the Seashore

Brighton has been described as a huge chunk of the West End of London plumped down on the sea-shore. It is that, but a great deal more, for something other than boardinghouses and amusements must have conspired to turn a little fishing village into one of the most popular watering-places in England.

When Charles II escaped with his life from Cromwell's "crowning mercy" at Worcester he made his way by devious routes to the south coast and embarked at Brighton "four miles off Shoreham." He had spent the previous night at the George Inn, and was helped in his escape by Capt. Nicholas Tettertsell, who after the restoration was granted a pension of £100 a year.

Little More Than a Village

Brighton in those days was little more than a fishing village; let us see what it was 100 years ago or more. In 1776, when the "Brighton Directory" was published, two packets a week sailed for Dieppe, and the fare was a guinea each way. Three coaches ran to London, and the fare was 14s. for inside passengers, "outsiders and children in lap half-price." In summer there was a post for London each morning; in winter four posts a week.

One of the best accounts of Brighton a hundred years ago was written by the Rev. John Evans, a Baptist minister in London, who journeyed down in a "barouche," accompanied by "our sons and pupils." His morning business was bathing in the sea and then buying fish. In the Pavilion his eye was "feasted by decorations appertaining to royalty," as he looked at the parade of fashion and beauty he remembered that a once "barbarous insignificant island" was now taking the lead in proud array among the nations of the earth. The town was lighted by gas, which, contrasted with "the darkness visible" of the old lamps, must be pronounced a distinct improvement. When tired of listening to the band in the Steyne, or of visiting the theater, "a commodious edifice, with a chandelier of boasted brilliancy," the Rev. John betook himself along the shore, and was pleased to note that other individuals strolling there "amused themselves by the examination of seaweed, which, contemptible in its appearance, forms an entertaining portion of natural history."

Eld on Parade

George IV has so dominated Brighton that the rule of an uncrowned king in the fashionable watering-place is almost forgotten. But what Beau Nash was to Bath, so Lieutenant-Colonel Eld was to Brighton, the presiding genius and arbiter of fashion. Sydney Smith has described him as a "gentlemanly, affable, and well-dressed man, with a fine, open countenance, and a delicate, turning out his toes like a dancing-master, holding up his head like a potentate. As he passed the stand of frys," he nodded approval as if he owned them all; he looked askance over the edge of his starched neck-cloth at the goat-carriages, and blandly smiled encouragement. No antiquary can say with certainty when the "bathing-machine" was introduced to English seaside resorts. George III used one at Weymouth, and was vastly disconcerted on his first plunge into the sea to hear "God Save the King" strike up from an adjoining machine. In the time of George IV, the machines were in full swing at

Brighton. An old guidebook gives the following account of "the manner of bathing in the sea at Brighton-stone":

"By means of a hook-ladder the bather ascends the machine, which is formed of wood and raised on high wheels; he is drawn to a proper distance from the shore, and then plunges into the sea, the guides attending on each side to assist him in recovering the machine, which, being accomplished, he is drawn back to the shore. Other times, other manners. In place of the lumbering coach you have the swift express, and the almost-invisible motor-car; the pavilion does not attract as it did; the chain-pier has sunk beneath the waves; royalty is only an occasional visitor now; but Brighton still reigns supreme in the heart of the London people. Margate, so to speak, cannot hold a candle to it; if it did, the light would not be seen in the greater radiance of the Sussex watering-place."

"High Climbers"

Everyone knows what it is to "top" a tree, and not a great deal of skill is required for the topping of a tree that has been felled to the earth. The business of topping a standing tree is an entirely different matter. Nevertheless, there are men in the lumber camps of the American northwest who follow this trade. They make it a business to climb, trim and top



The Right Hon. J. R. Clynes

some of the largest and tallest trees in the world. These men are called "high climbers."

The selected trees which the high climber must ascend, trim and top are called "spar trees," and by means of cables affixed to them the powerful donkey engines of the lumber camps pull in the big logs which could not otherwise be moved or handled. It is on the flat top of the selected tree that the tackle block is affixed.

The "high climber" runs up one of these big trees like a squirrel goes up a maple. He has a big rope thrown round the tree much in the same way of the telephone climber's belt or strap. The spar trees, however, are often from six to eight feet through at the base, and they taper very little as they rise up all the way from 200 to 300 feet.

This nimble lumber jack wears climbers, and he works his way upward until he has reached a point far above the other forest trees. Away up there some 340 feet above the earth he places his saw and ax until the big tree-top comes crashing to the ground. It means a lot of work—this topping of a standing tree. The work is hazardous, too, and this is why the high climber of the northwestern lumber camps draws down a big salary.

Clynes, a Possible Head for a British Labor Government

THE RT. HON. J. R. CLYNES, the president of the National Union of General Workers, has horrified many people by publicly formulating a labor policy of an extreme kind. The terms of it are familiar, it is true. They include the nationalization of the mines, land and railways, the arbitrary reduction of interest on the national debt, a capital levy and the wiping out of the interlarded war indebtedness. With the exception of the last named, these points have been developed with much enthusiasm and energy at many a street corner for many a long year. What the street corner orator would call the "Propertied Classes" are particularly upset at such doctrines from Mr. Clynes.

This is not the place to analyze these doctrines, especially as it seems that Mr. Clynes may not have done his own ideas justice in the newspaper article which has aroused all the excitement. The article, of course, has an immediate significance for British politics. A Labor Government might quite easily be a thing of the near future. An authoritative hint, however, from a Cabinet Minister in, if not the leader of, such a future Government, that he would seriously propose to disown the bargain entered into with the hundreds of thousands of citizens who lent their money in time of war to meet their country's needs, will probably have a prejudicial effect on Labor prospects. It is said that Mr. Clynes has misunderstood how conversion is carried out when the time comes for the state to repay a loan. He, it is said, thought that the state could compulsorily retain the money and pay a smaller rate of interest on it. The fact is, of course, that the holders of war loans, if they are asked to accept a lower rate of interest on their money—in the event of there having been a general fall in interest rates—will at least be offered the alternative of repayment of their money at par. That is an honest business proposition. Mr. Clynes' proposal would be a form of legalized robbery, and there is not the remotest chance of the return of Labor to power at any general election if it is understood to be associated with such proposals.

With a Moderate Manner

If Mr. Clynes has not expressed himself clearly it is a pity. His article will need some "living down." But it is not certain that he has been misunderstood. The fact is that Mr. Clynes has a way of expressing extreme doctrines with a sweet reasonableness which is most disarming. If one is paying attention to what Mr. Clynes is saying, one's blood may run cold and one's hair stand on end; if one only listens to the way Mr. Clynes is saying it, one feels how much misunderstood these Labor leaders have been and what a shame it is that

from Labor leaders on their way to power. Labor will shed much of its extremism as time goes on. Its leaders would shed much of their extremism now if they could. The business of leading Labor is no joke and the sanest of Labor leaders seem to feel that they must outbid the extremists in the ranks of their "followers" if they are to maintain their positions. Obsessed with the million humdrum details of their trade union organizations—for they are all trade union officials—the objects of all sorts of intrigues directed at their overthrow, even by their "friends," the present day Labor leaders have not had a fair opportunity to develop the highest qualities of statesmanship.

His Work Under Lord Rhondda

J. R. Clynes has already had a taste of office. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food in the Coalition Government from 1917 to 1918 and Food Controller from 1918 to 1919. In both these positions he is credited with having displayed great business capacity and administrative abilities of a high order. He was in fact a considerable success as a minister. It must, of course, be remembered that as Parliamentary Secretary he worked under Lord Rhondda, and how much he owed to that business genius it would be difficult to tell. At any rate, he carried on the work at the standard set by his predecessor. If he had any special outstanding characteristics it was his capacity for conciliatory adaptation of conflicting interests. No Tory could have been more moderate, more conciliatory and more patient. As a minister in a Labor government, Mr. Clynes would probably be just as conciliatory, moderate and patient.

Enthusiasm for Words

The leaders of British Labor have all been remarkable for the gallant fight forward they have made against great odds. Mr. Clynes was the son of a laborer who belonged to what Mrs. Pember Reeves would call the "round-about-a-pound-a-week-class." He probably never earned more than that and he kept a family of seven or eight on it. John Robert Clynes, the eldest son, went into an Oldham mill at the age of 10 as a "half-timer." At 12 years of age he became a "whole-timer," apparently to his immense relief, for he had no love for school. It was not until he was getting on toward 20 that he began to develop a hunger after education. This came to him, according to Edward George who has written about him, in the form of an unreasonable enthusiasm for words as such. He liked the sound of them, he liked using them, and the bigger and more resounding they were, the better he liked them. From sounds, however, Mr. Clynes passed to meanings and in the letters of "Plecor" to the local newspapers he began to reveal a capacity for exceptionally lucid explanation of Labor doctrines. The next step was platform oratory and the next was Labor organization. He became a local agent of the National Union of General Workers and his talent for organization was shown in the rapid growth of the local membership of the union. In 1906 he was returned as Labor member for the Plating Division of Manchester and that position he has held ever since. His war activities have already been noted. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1918 in recognition of his really excellent war work in the national interests.

As a speaker, Mr. Clynes is good without being brilliant. He speaks too much as he writes. There is something impressive, however, in the extraordinary intellectual detachment with which he can discuss questions which would rouse many of his fellow agitators to frenzy. At present there is no leader of Labor in the real sense of the term. No one stands out as Mr. Lloyd George stands out from the ranks of the other parties. There is the sameness about the Labor party in Parliament. But at any rate there is in Mr. Clynes a quiet strength of character, an ability and a reasonableness of temperament which place him well in the running for the headship of a Labor Government if the fortune of politics should precipitate such a thing in the near future. But if that is to be, Mr. Clynes must check his enthusiasm for words.

R. J. P.

Not Made by Hands

A musical instrument made by Nature herself without any help from man exists in the Oregon Marble Caves of Josephine County. This instrument consists of stalactites, limestone formations like icicles, depending from a ledge of marble. The guide who takes visitors through the caves takes out his jack-knife when he comes to this place and by tapping lightly upon the various stalactites plays a tuneful, clear and beautiful xylophone music.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Utility Bouquet

AN IDEAL gift for the traveler—one which will cause amusement as well as satisfaction and delight—is the utility bouquet.

A utility bouquet is merely a sewing kit, made as beautiful as possible. Darning cottons, thimble, an emery ball filled with needles, three buttons on a tiny card, dress-fasteners on a card, groups of safety pins in all sizes in both black and white, and all the necessities usually packed in an ugly little sewing kit, are half-hidden in the hearts of imitation roses, the whole surrounded with a ruffle of lace and finished with a bow of ribbon. In the center of the bouquet is a pair of scissors, with a fluffy bow of silk gauze tied to the handle.

The box in which such a gift is delivered to the traveler should be as elaborate as possible. A fancy box, such as florists use, will do; or a box of the proper size can be covered with flowered taffeta or organdie, or even paper carrying floral decorations. Part of the fun of presenting the traveler with a gift is to prepare the bouquet to be inside. An elaborate box, tied with silk-gauze ribbon or a silk cord such as florists use, accomplishes this effect.

Utility bouquets with the flowers made of crepe paper are for sale in New York shops at \$1 each, but much handsomer ones can be made with scraps of taffeta or organdie.

To Make the Bouquet

To make such a bouquet, have at hand a spool of stem wire, and a spool of very fine wire, such as are used in making flowers; glued tape; bias strips of different colored taffeta or organdie five inches wide and from eight to ten inches long; such materials as would go into a sewing kit; and a silk-covered, lace-trimmed shield, such as florists use in completing a corsage bouquet. The shield may be replaced by a circle of cardboard five inches across, which has been covered with silk and finished with a ruffle of lace.

The sewing utensils should be attached to pieces of stem wire in such a way that each can be used, or a button removed from the card, without taking the entire article out of the heart of the rose which holds it. The spools of darning cotton and other thread are fastened, so that they will turn on the stem wires and allow the thread to be unwound without removing the spool. This is accomplished by running a piece of stem wire through the hole in the spool, bringing the end of the wire back and twisting it around the stem wire half way down one side of the spool. The other side of the spool shows in the top of the rose, and the wire is hidden by the material in the rose.

The stem wire is fastened to the cards of hooks and eyes, buttons, and snaps by glued tape. Bend the end of the wire at right angles to the stem, and with the gummed tape fasten it to the back of the card.

The thimble is not fastened. The material is wound around it tightly enough to hold it in place, but not too tightly to allow its removal.

To hold the emery ball in place, wind the stem wire around the end of it and sew the wire into place.

Make a shield for the points of the scissors by wrapping them with a piece of ribbon, and binding the point securely with gummed tape, fastening it to the stem wire at the same time.

This shield must be large enough to allow the scissors to be removed and replaced.

The Material for the Roses

Fold each piece of the bias material for the roses down the center. The folded edge will represent the petals of the rose, and the raw edges will be bound tightly around the stem with a twist of the fine spool wire. In winding the silk about the articles, begin with the folded edge pulled down behind the article, so that no raw edges will show, and wind several times around the article, allowing the folded edge to rise a little higher on each round, so that the outside edge of the rose will be half an inch higher than the article which forms the center. When the rose is complete, cut off the balance of the strip, and draw the cut end down a little, so that the raw edge will not show at the top of the rose. Fasten the raw edges of the folds about the stem with a twist of the fine spool wire. In arranging the roses in the bouquet, hide the ends of the strips of material by turning that side of the rose toward the center of the bouquet.

When the roses are all finished, arrange the bouquet with the scissors in the center, forming the peak of a mound of flowers, and bind the stems together with the fine spool wire. Cut a hole in the center of the circle of covered cardboard and pull the stem of the bouquet through. This stem can be wound with florist's foil, mending tissue or ribbon.

If the florist's shield is used to complete the utility bouquet, the arrangement will differ to fit the shield, the scissors being placed against the top of the shield, and the balance of the articles grouped below it.

If the flowers are made of crepe paper, as are those in the shops, the stems can be thrust through a paper dolly, which is fastened into place with glued tape. Such a bouquet, however, has not the permanent value of one made of silk or organdie.

Why Not Build a Colonial House?

THE fact that Americans owe a real debt to their early forbears in the matter of homes comes now and then in the nature of a surprise, for most persons have, quite unconsciously perhaps, but none the less surely, come to feel that the good things of modern life are of their own creation. It is only when they take up the study of American architecture that they are brought to a realization that by far the most popular style of domestic dwelling today is that selected by the American colonists some two or three hundred years ago. It may be adapted, and usually is, to suit the needs of modern living, but to all intents and purposes it is the same good substantial structure of the forefathers. That the colonial house should make such a strong appeal or that a close relation should seem to exist between it and the soil is not at all strange, for it was evolved in response to the requirements of the early settlers and so in time developed into a purely American type.

So, if the prospective housebuilder has a special penchant for the colonial, he—or she—may rest assured his taste is not leading him into strange and unknown paths, for he is simply following in the footsteps of his ancestors and selecting a type which is his by right of inheritance. Such a choice will find ample opportunity for suggestion in the interesting adaptation, shown in the illustration, in which the New England and Dutch colonial types are pleasingly blended.

The Type of House Illustrated

The house, designed by Kenneth W. Dalzell, of Maplewood, N. J., as the suburban home of a New York business man, is charmingly illustrative of the possibilities residing in the type when subjected to modern treatment. Like early specimens of the style, it fairly radiates hospitality and good cheer, and suggests, as does the handiwork of a friend, a royal welcome within its doors.

Designed to occupy a commanding

site on the crest of a ridge, it enjoys the unique distinction of possessing two formal entrances. Ordinarily, in a house so placed, the driveway entrance would be the one used for all purposes; but it happens, in this case, that the railroad station is at the foot of the hill at the rear and, in order to save the commuter's time, which is valuable, as well as to take advantage of a superb view from this point, a pretty pergola-covered entrance, with a quaint settle beside it, was introduced at the back.

While the main elevation, speaking in the accepted use of the term, is a modified American farmhouse type, it suggests the Dutch influence in the deep overhang of the roof at the second story and in the "Germantown hood" that protects the entrance. A picturesque Dutch door, with wrought iron hardware, is framed by quaint fan and side lights and this, in turn, is flanked by light fluted pilasters in colonial style. Reached by a herring-bone walk with steps and an esplanade, made effective by the brick being laid in wide bond, it forms one of the most charming features of the house.

The Colonial Feeling

The colonial feeling is further emphasized by the wide siding that covers the walls, and the shutters—solid on the first floor, with blinds having a crescent cut-out on the second—painted in the familiar blue-green of pioneer days.

The fenestration is admirable, following in the main, the typical style adopted in early New England days, except for the fact that, on the pergola side, two groups of smaller windows vary the walls and offer a pleasing change that is quite in harmony with the less pretentious doorway.

The house, too, is well balanced by a large porch at one end of the main axis and a replica in miniature of the main portion, on the other. The planting is most effective, consisting of dwarf evergreens, blue spruces, barberry bushes and other perennial shrubs which not only serve to screen

the foundation, but also to tie the house to the grounds in an intimate, friendly fashion.

The floor arrangement of a house is successful, in so far as it develops the possibilities of the space to the utmost, and this depends quite as much upon the manner in which the rooms open up as in their convenient relation to one another. Two factors contribute to the charm of the layout in this particular instance. In the first place, the hall runs through the center from front to rear, southern style—always an admirable arrangement—and, furthermore, the architect has so planned the rooms as to bring the openings between the hall, the living room and the dining room practically in line with the doors to the porches, a plan which affords a pleasing vista from either end.

It is often the first impression one gets of a house that is the most lasting, and the graceful colonial staircase—set far back to emphasize the

sense of space—with its slender mahogany hand rail, delicate spindles and broad mahogany treads and the cheerful glass doors beside it, go to form a picture that supplies the "atmospheric" key, as it were, to the rest of the house.

Opening off from the hall to the left is the living room, an airy, sunlit apartment some 13 x 24 feet in size. This, in turn, gives access to a sun porch of nearly equal dimensions, which from every aspect commands a wonderful panorama of earth and sky. The living room itself is lighted on three sides, two of the windows on either side a mammoth fireplace being cut down, casement style, to allow of convenient passage to and from the porch.

To the right of the hall is the dining room, of ample proportions, which can, on occasion, be exchanged for a dining porch adjoining, where one can enjoy meals in the open. Beyond is the service portion, conveniently ar-

ranged so as to supply the wants of the family, if alone, or to provide for the entertainment of guests.

In the practical utilization of floor space, the upper floor presents quite as interesting an arrangement as the main floor. There are four spacious bedrooms and two bathrooms, one en suite. The room over the dining porch is particularly delightful, having windows on three sides and two large closets. Every bit of waste space has been turned to account for linen, storage or moth-proof closets and cupboards, a feature warranted to warm the heart of the particular housewife.

While as yet the third story is unfinished, it can, at small expense, be developed into an additional suite of two rooms and bathroom, thus providing a charming home of nine rooms, three bathrooms, a breakfast porch and sun room, not to mention an adequate heating system, all at moderate cost.

The Main Façade and Graceful Stairway in a House of Modified American Farmhouse Type

Camp Cooking de Luxe

Women have learned that romance is not conditioned upon discomfort. To have the flavor of forest and stream, cooking need not be done over smoky fires, nor need cooks be woodgatherers. A stove is on the market which burns the same grade of gasoline as your car and which folds into a strong, neat case. This stove has all the orthodox adjustments and resists the extinguishing power of a 30-mile wind.

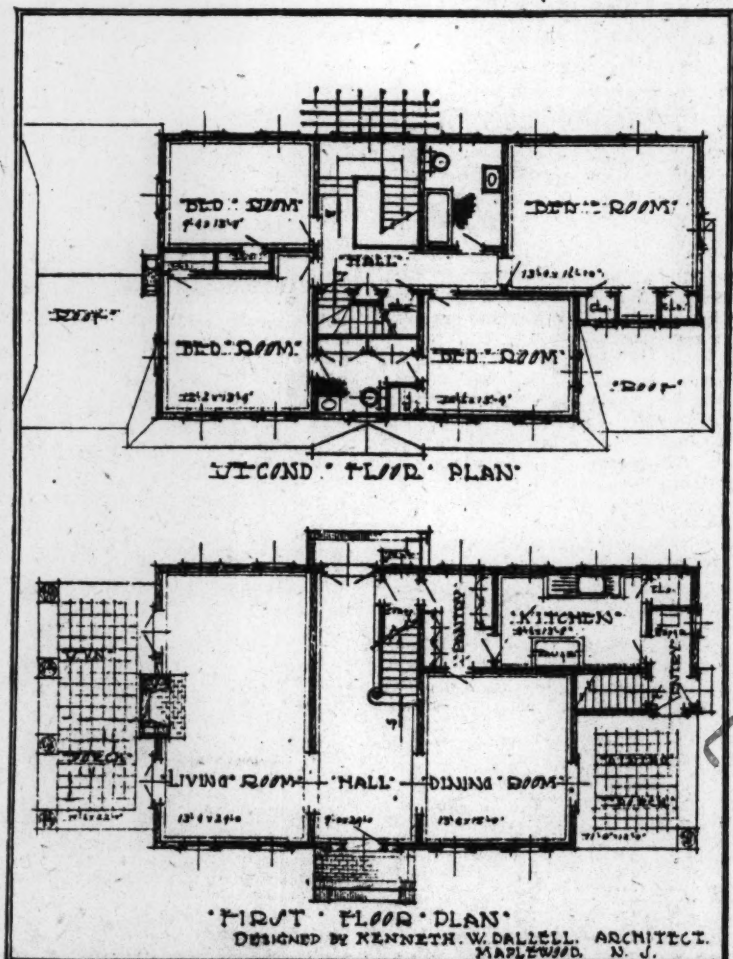
You may have a one-burner outfit (size, 9x9x4 inches; weight, 3½ pounds; price \$13.50); or a two-burner outfit in either one of two sizes (Number 2, size 5½x10x18 inches; weight 18 pounds; price \$13.50. Number 3, size 6x10x20 inches; weight 20 pounds; price \$15.00); or a three-burner stove, suitable for a large camping party or summer bungalow (size, 23½x16½x5¼ inches; weight, 24½ pounds; price \$22.50).

Cooking utensils may be bought which fold up in the kits with the stoves. With the Number 2 two-burner stove comes an elaborate equipment, to be had in sets for four or six persons, consisting of cups, plates, knives, forks, spoons, shakers, and a can opener. The kit containing this and the stove and a compartment for linen measures 6½ by 12x24 inches and weighs 35 pounds. The style for four persons costs \$42.00; that for six persons, \$45.00.

Cooking can be made more varied by the addition of an oven of which a collapsible type measuring, when open, 12x11x11 inches close down to a thickness of two inches and will fit into any of the types of kit.

To Restore the Pile to Velvet

If but slightly creased, stretch over a basin of boiling water, holding it smoothly, but not tightly. As the steam penetrates one part, change to another and so on until the piece is fairly damp through. Steam this way on right side and lay on board to dry. If badly creased, wet on wrong side and get someone to hold a hot iron bottom upward, and pass the wet side of velvet slowly over the surface of iron—a sort of upside-down ironing. When the steam rises thickly through the right side, it will raise the pile with it. Dry without handling.



The Floor Plan of the House Pictured Above

Things Seen in the Shops

A NEW and effective way of dyeing patterns on silk is called wood-block printing. It some-

what resembles batik, except that the pattern applied by the wood-block printing is more exactly and neatly outlined. A great many persons are not cognizant of the difference, and refer to all such dyeing as batik.

Wood-block printing appears effectively on silk material for overblouses. There is just enough material in each piece for a blouse. The design is in the form of a V, extending from the neck almost to the belt line in the front and the back, and the neck and armholes are outlined in the printed pattern. Cutting out the material along the dotted line under the arms leaves four ends of the silk, with a printed pattern across the end of each. Tied loosely on each hip, these ends form graceful sashes.

The design, printed in colors on the silk, forms all the decoration the blouse needs, with the possible exception of a heavy bead at the end of each of the sashes to serve as a weight.

This material can be transformed into a blouse in a few minutes, for all the work necessary is to cut out the neck along the dotted line, and hem it with tiny hand stitches. Cut and sew along the dotted lines for the under-arm seams, and hem the bottom of the blouse.

These blouse patterns are for sale

in the New York shops, in a great many shades and colors. The prices vary from \$4.85 to \$6.50.

Cross-stitch in Knitted Sweaters

Directions and patterns are obtainable at some of the shops for working the cross-stitch in knitted sweaters, in imitation of the various kinds of peasant embroidery. Most effective are the white sweaters, done with a plain knitting stitch, on which appear large stripes of red and black running around the body of the sweater, and down the long sleeves. The stripes are composed of large crosses, made up entirely of a kind of weaving or darning stitch, and sometimes the old-fashioned cross-stitch.

The same pattern, in the same colors, but reduced in size, appears in two stripes on white silk stockings. Unlike the clocks which were embroidered on the sides of the stockings, this embroidery appears on the instep. Two stripes, 12 inches long, 1 inch wide, and not more than 1½ inches apart, emerge from the pump and end at the bottom of the skirt.

Cushions for Out-of-doors

To fill the need for cushions to be used out-of-doors, the shops are showing small down cushions covered with flexible oil cloth. The most popular ones are black. Circular, square, and oblong cushions, covered with oilcloth and filled with down, the edges bound with matching tape, sell

for \$2.50. They are impervious to water, do not stain from grass, and can be wiped off with a damp cloth and soap if necessary.

There are special cushions for children, made of colored oil cloth, and in the shapes of cats and dogs, with features amusingly painted on, which sell for \$1.95. These are made of two pieces of oil cloth, filled with down, and the edges are firmly bound together with matching tape. Aside from the comfort of always having such a pillow on hand for the nap in the garden, children find much amusement in substituting these animal cushions, which can always be kept clean, for the rag dolls, which are usually disreputable.

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Canned Fruit Recipes That Are Different

IF YOU want a change this year in the preserve cupboard, try some of these delicious recipes given below:

Grapefruit Marmalade—To make a marmalade as clear as amber, scoop out a dozen medium sized grapefruit. Cut the peel into fine strips and, with the pulp which has been seeded, put in a stone crock in a cool place to set for 12 hours. Next add an equal amount of water to the fruit juice accumulated. Cook all gently in a porcelain kettle until the peel is transparent. Then add a pound of granulated sugar for every pint of the grapefruit. Simmer gently another half hour. Cool in an open receptacle and then pour when cold into glasses and seal.

Loquat Jelly—Use green loquats for this. Wash carefully, removing seeds and blossom ends. Boil with just enough water to keep them from burning. Mash a little at a time and, when tender, strain through a jelly bag. Use only clear juice and let this boil 20 minutes. Then add a pound of sugar for each pint of loquat juice. When it will "jell" on a cold plate, remove from fire, pour into glasses, seal and put away in a cool, dry place. If the fruit seems too ripe to jelly successfully, a little lemon juice will help supply the necessary acid.

Tomato Paste—This is an Italian recipe that concentrates tomatoes for use in winter soups and stews. After peeling the tomatoes, boil until soft and then press through a fine sieve to get the seeds out. Cook now very slowly in a broad, shallow dish to evaporate the tomatoes to a thick paste. Stir now and then and use an asbestos mat beneath to prevent scorching. Season as desired with salt, pepper, onion or bay leaf. It can be sun dried then, like fruit, or put in sterilized jars and corked tight.

Watermelon Preserves—Pare off the green peel of watermelon and remove any of the pink pulp. Cut in two-inch lengths and soak for 12 hours in a weak solution of salt and water. This hardens the melon. Rinse afterward in clear water, put in a preserving kettle and cover with hot water. If a green color is liked, add one-half teaspoonful of alum. Let the fruit simmer slowly for two hours. Drain and cook again for two hours with flavoring such as ginger-root or lemon. Make a sirup of one pound of fruit to 1½ pounds of sugar and two cupfuls of water. Boil sirup and melon together for 10 minutes. Skim and simmer until tender when pricked with a straw. Then pour into a jar, adding the sirup after a second boiling up. Seal.

Sweet Apple Pickle—Steam 10 pounds of sweet apples. (A wash boiler can be used.) Prepare a sirup of seven pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar and a few cloves. When clear, pour it over the fruit, put in a jar and seal.

Slips On Like a Coat Has Only Two Buttons

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AN APRON OVER A DRESS
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRICES ARE FIRM
BUT SALES LIGHT
IN COTTON GOODSVolume Low in Primary Market
—Satisfactory Demand for
Fine Fabrics

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 19 (Special).—Primary cotton goods markets appear to be gaining some degree of stabilization this week. Despite the lack of active trading, prices held very strong in first hands and the temporary weakness of the cotton futures market had no further effect than to shake out a few second hands whose offerings were not extensive enough to make much impression, being taken up usually on the same day they were offered.

Order business in small quantities keeps coming in steadily and buyers in some quarters give evidence of being willing to provide reasonably for their coming requirements.

Buyers Are Wary
The volume of business that has been expected to develop, however, is certainly not noticeable, despite the fact that all seem to admit the upward tendency of price prospects. Buyers do not place implicit faith in the reports as to the cotton crop, and are trying to avoid the mistake some of them made last year when the early crop reports were taken at their face value only to prove so far wrong that many of those who bought heavy in the bullish early summer market were caught by the subsequent decline in market levels.

Many experienced merchandise distributors expect the next three months to see a very sharp trading market. Business is likely to be steady, but not in large volume and price is likely to cut a very large figure in the situation. Later in the fall, they concede, the market may have a flurry, as the pressure of consumer demand makes itself felt in secondary and primary channels, especially in the cotton crop should turn out poorly.

In the print cloth markets activity was confined to certain few types of goods and prices held rather firm except in the case of scattered lots of second hand holdings. On 3 1/2-inch 5.5 yard 64 by 60s it was possible the first part of the week to get some southern mills as low as 8 1/2 cents, but this was the lowest figure heard, and then it applied only to July goods. Eight and three-quarters cents was asked for August-September, even by the southern mills, while in the east 64 by 60s were held firmly at 9 cents. The few scattered sales at 8 1/2 cents were confined to favored customers on goods already in stock. On 3 1/2-inch 60 by 48 there seemed to be a particular drive and the market level advanced an eighth or more under pressure of the demand. Southern spots were to be had the latter part of last week around 7 1/2 cents, but this week there was little goods available under 7 1/2, while eastern mills were asking 8 cents and in some cases getting it.

Sheetings and Fine Goods
Sheetings were relatively more active than print cloths, the bag trade showing a hand in the situation with some sizable contracts and still more sizable inquiries. Prices did not move much higher than they were last week but they failed to respond to the dip in raw cotton values and stood very firm. In the heavier type goods, such as drills, ducks, oaksburgs, and such goods it was a quiet week with not much change in price. There was inquiry for goods enough to develop the fact of a very firm and steady price attitude on the part of the producers, but the buyers were unable to shake off entirely their timidity and little business was actually put over.

The fine goods division of the market continued to report a very satisfactory show of interest and an encouraging volume of real business. There was a steady trading in satens of all grades, while silk and cotton fabrics, both cantons and tussahs, saw considerably more activity than has prevailed for some time. Those mills making novelties and fancy goods are getting a steady flow of inquiries and have been able to take considerable new work, even at a price which is based on present replacement costs of raw cotton.

Yarns Are Higher
Yarns are now beginning to show signs of awakening and especially in the carded division, prices have stiffened fully 20 per cent in the last eight weeks. The vogue of ratines and of ratine trimming on other fabrics has brought a demand for novelty yarns such as has not been seen in at least a decade. Spinners have not yet been able to report a full production, taking the industry as a whole, but the southern division, both those making carded numbers and those specializing on combed yarns, is now on a normal producing basis and in the case of certain mills overtime has been started. Combed yarn prices have changed hardly at all in six to eight weeks, but the price attitude of the eastern spinners is growing stiffer as their order books get more nearly filled.

The textile strike, which was thought to be petering out, has obtained a new lease of life by the action of certain of the Lowell mills in reducing their wages in line with those in Rhode Island and Lawrence. The strikes which have followed have brought out more workers and helped to offset the depletion in the ranks of the Rhode Island strikers.

There seems no present indication of the probable end of the struggle. There are few on either side who expect to see the matter straightened out finally until some time in the fall.

GENERAL ELECTRIC BUSINESS
The General Electric Company closed a contract with New York State for the building and installing of the electrical equipment of a power station at Crescent Dam, near Troy, where surplus water of the Barge Canal will be used. The proposed station will contain two vertical water-driven generators of 2800 k. w. each.

NEW FINANCING
IN AUGUST WILL
BE UNIMPORTANT

NEW YORK, July 20.—The small amount of corporate maturities due in August will require little new financing, and thus serve to relieve the money market further and make loans available at attractive terms. Total of railroad, public utility, and industrial obligations falling due is \$56,486,830, compared with \$89,054,550 in July, and \$85,100,555 in August, 1921.

The aggregate of railroad maturities is \$4,671,230, the smallest in years, the largest items being \$500,000 Lehigh Valley, Norfolk & Western, and Philadelphia & Frankfort Railroad, each due Aug. 1. Among public utilities, Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore has \$5,000,000 7 per cent notes, due Aug. 1; and Consolidated Power of Baltimore has \$5,000,000 6 per cent notes, due Aug. 1. United Railways & Electric Company of Baltimore has \$3,000,000 6 per cent notes, and \$1,528,000 convertible 5 per cent notes, due Aug. 15.

Thus the investment market will be practically free from new refunding issues for the immediate future, and investors and investing corporations will have to direct attention more to outstanding issues for employment of surplus funds.

CANNOT SELL LIST
OF STOCKHOLDERS

NEW YORK, July 20.—Supreme Court Justice Lehman rules that the list of stockholders of a corporation is the property of the corporation and cannot be sold to outsiders for the purpose of circularization. The decision arises from the application of the International Mercantile Marine Company against William Jones, Auditor, Inc., to restrain the defendant from selling or offering to sell names of stockholders of the plaintiff corporation.

Justice Lehman previously denied a similar motion on the ground that the plaintiff corporation had failed to show that it had not published the list of stockholders or explained how the defendant obtained the list offered for sale. The court further declares that the corporation has corrected the defect in its previous motion and had explained that the list prepared had not been used for the purpose of sending out dividend checks and for use at its annual meetings and that it had never published this list.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate 4 1/4% 4%
Outside com'l paper 4 1/4% 4 1/4%
Year money 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Customers' com'l loans 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Individual cus. col. lns 5 1/2% 5 1/2%
Today's yield:
Bar silver in New York 70 1/2 65 1/2
Bar silver in London 35 1/2 35 1/2
Mexican dollars 53 1/2 53 1/2
Bar gold in London 92 7/8 92 9/8
Canadian ex. dis. (%) 1 1/4
Domestic bar silver 99 1/2 99 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:
Boston 4% Amsterdam 4 1/4%
New York 4% Berlin 5%
Philadelphia 4% Bombay 5%
London 4% Brussels 5%
Richmond 4% Copenhagen 5%
Atlanta 4% Madrid 5 1/2%
Chicago 4 1/2% London 5%
St. Louis 4 1/2% London 5%
Kansas City 5% London 5%
Minneapolis 5% Rome 6 1/2%
Dallas 5% Stockholm 4 1/2%
San Francisco 4% Switzerland 3 1/2%

Clearing House Figures
Boston New York
Exchanges 52,000,000 678,000,000
Year ago today 45,637,837
Balance 13,000,000 59,000,000
Year ago today 14,238,510
F. R. bank credit 19,372,178 48,900,000

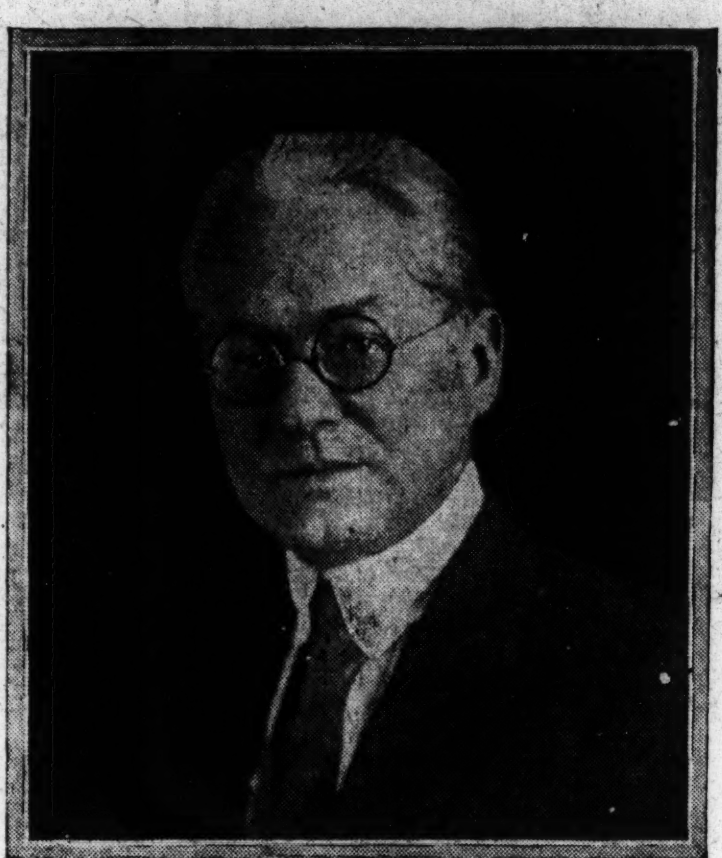
Prime Eligible Banks
60/90 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Under 30 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
60/90 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Under 30 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Eligible Private Banks—
60/90 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%
Under 30 days 3 1/4% 3 1/4%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

	Current	Previous	Parity
Demand	44.54	44.44	44.64
Cables	44.54	44.44	44.64
France	8.40	8.39	18.3
Gulden	38.87	38.87	40.2
Marks	20.125	20.25	23.8
Lire	4.60	4.61	19.3
Swiss franc	19.19	19.19	19.3
Polonia	15.53	15.55	19.3
Belgian franc	8.00	7.95	19.3
Kronen (Austria)	.00046	.00046	20.26
Sweden	25.94	25.95	26.8
Denmark	21.52	21.46	26.8
Norway	15.55	15.55	26.8
Greece	8.00	2.80	19.3
Argentina	1.2220	1.23	96.48
Russia	.0850	.04	61.48
Poland	.0175	.0175	23.80
Hungary	.08	.0825	20.30
Rumania	.3025	.3050	20.30
Finland	2.10	2.14	19.30
Tchecoslovakia	2.23	2.26	20.26
Tunisia	4.3	4.50	19.3
Portugal	7.50	7.50	19.3
Turkey	64.00	64.00	44.40
Shanghai	77.75	77.75	108.32
Hong Kong	58.25	58.25	78.00
Bombay	29.00	29.00	45.68
Yokohama	47.8750	47.8750	49.84
Brazil	18.70	13.70	
Uruguay	82.125	82.125	102.42
Chile	12.20	12.25	36.60
*Calcutta	29.00	29.00	

*1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.
The Boston Clearing House reports as follows: Excess reserve of members with Federal Reserve Bank, \$2,742,000, increase of \$90,000; excess reserve of non-members, \$2,400,000; increase of \$74,000; total excess reserve \$5,142,000, increase of \$164,000.



Photograph © by Underwood & Underwood
Henry M. Robinson

TWENTY Pacific-Southwest banks operating in 24 cities in the southern part of California, with combined resources of approximately \$200,000,000, were recently merged. Henry M. Robinson, president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, is the man who was largely instrumental in bringing about this financial engineering feat.

Mr. Robinson is a native of Ravenna, O. He studied at Cornell University and, after his four years in college, engaged in the practice of law and banking operations in Youngstown, O., and New York City, and was soon in demand as a consultant in business organizations. In 1906 he went to California to live.

Until called to Washington, upon the entrance of the United States into the European war, he carried on his business activities in the far west. During the war he served on the United States Council of National Defense in Washington. Later he was appointed a commissioner on the United States Shipping Board. His public service also included such posts as member for the United States of the First International Labor Conference, chairman of the United States Bituminous Coal Commission in the settlement of the 1920 coal strike, member of the Supreme Economic Council at Paris, member of President Wilson's Second Industrial Conference and member of President Harding's Unemployment Conference of 1921.

Among other business affiliations and interests Mr. Robinson is president of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, the First Securities Company, and is a member of the board of directors of the Union Oil Company of California, the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Southern California Edison Company and the Southern California Telephone Company.

Mr. Robinson is also a vice-president and trustee of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, and a director of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery.

USE OF DYNAMITE
IN KANSAS COAL
MINES RESTRICTED

Too Much Slack in Bituminous Output—Less Powerful Explosive Ordered

TOPEKA, Kan. (Special Correspondence).—As the Kansas coal mines are being opened again, the use of dynamite in coal mining operations is being restricted under an order of the industrial court. Dynamite can be used only in blasting out solid rock formations, which may be encountered in the shafts or the faces of the coal.

During an investigation of the coal situation a year ago the industrial court discovered that approximately 40 per cent of the coal that came to the top of the mines was slack coal. It was developed that until a few years ago the mines were producing only 18 to 30 per cent slack coal. Further inquiry developed that dynamite was being used in large quantities in the mines.

This powerful explosive tends to break up the coal. It not only breaks down the coal seam, but it shatters the coal so that in handling it into the mine cars and then through the tipple and screens a much larger percentage of slack appears than when only black powder is used in breaking down the coal.

The court went into the records of the coal mining companies and found that in 1916 the Kansas fields produced 6,775,076 tons of coal. In that year 11,843,675 pounds of black powder and 56,899 pounds of dynamite had been used. In 1920 the same mines produced 6,130,341 tons of coal and they used 9,610,375 pounds of black powder and 2,723,269 pounds of dynamite.

The industrial court found that the miners liked to use dynamite because a single charge would break down a larger amount of coal and they could increase their total production with less work. But the court also found that this lessened the tonnage of domestic grades of coal and increased the slack or steam coal. So the order had been issued and is being enforced with the mines already opened that dynamite cannot be used in the actual process of coal mining and can only be used in blasting out rock. Black powder only can be used in breaking down the coal.

The Kansas mines are now producing 6000 tons of coal a day, more than sufficient to supply all domestic and industrial needs in this State.

GENERAL MOTORS
SIX MONTHS' NET

The General Motors Corporation's estimated income account for the six months ended June 30, 1922, shows a surplus after charges, federal taxes and preferred and debenture dividends of \$26,839,391, equal to \$1.31 a share on 20,550,590 common shares, no par value.

This compares with an actual surplus of \$6,468,550, equal to 31 cents a share on the common outstanding a year ago and with a surplus of \$32,504,664, or \$1.66 a share on 19,518,392 common shares in the first half of 1920.

INDUSTRIAL BONDS
FLUCTUATE LESS
THAN OTHER KINDS

Preferable to Rail and Public Utility Issues—List With Variable Yield

As a group, listed industrial bonds fluctuate less than any others. When bond prices reached their low in May, 1920, 10 industrial bonds declined 19.12 points from the high average of 100.32 of January, 1918. This compares with the fall in other averages as follows: Highest grade rails 27.11; second-grade rails, 25.63; public utilities, 28.82 points.

Based on the averages from Tuesday's closing, the several groups have risen as follows: High grade rails, 21.52 points, a recovery of 79 per cent of drop from 1917 high; second-grade rails, 19.90 points, recovery 77 per cent; public utilities, 20.03 points, recovery 71 per cent; industrials, 14.10 points, recovery 73 per cent.

The latter group includes a number of bonds bearing high coupon rates which have recovered from this year's low in May and offer varied opportunities as to long and short-term securities yielding, in many instances high returns which are becoming scarcer as interest rates decline and general business shows improvement.

Following is a list of industrial bond selling below the high prices of the year, with current prices, yield and high and low for 1922:

Price Yield High Low
Alax Rub 8 1/2, 36, 100% 7.95 103 1/2 99
Am Cot Oil 8 1/2, 31, 89 6.65 93 1/4 81
Am Writ Pap 6 1/2, 39 88 7.45 89 3/4 80
The Fed 7 1/2, 26, 92 1/2 8.95 109 1/2 102 1/2
Beth Steel 7 1/2, 36, 92 1/2 8.85 94 1/2 86
Dia Match 7 1/2, 36, 107 1/2 6.65 110 1/2 107
Gen Elec 6 1/2, 40, 106 5.50 107 103
Inter Cement 8 1/2, 110 5.20 114 103
Lack Steel 5 1/2, 50, 99 1/2 6.75 97 1/2 92
Otis Steel 8 1/2, 41, 100 8.00 103 96
Rep Ir & St 5 1/2, 40 5.60 98 89 1/2
St & Tube 7 1/2, 51, 100 7.00 102 1/2 97
U S Smelt 6 1/2, 36, 107 1/2 6.75 103 1/2 96
Wilson Co 7 1/2, 31, 102 1/2 7.10 107 1/2 94 1/2
Do let 6 1/2, 41, 99 6.20 100 93

GOLD SHIPMENTS
TO UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, July 20.—Gold bars, valued at approximately \$2,500,000, consigned to the order of J. P. Morgan & Co. for the account of the British Government, arrived here today on the steamship *Homeric*.

The gold makes a total of more than \$40,000,000 in gold received from the British Treasury in the last three weeks, the proceeds from its sale presumably to be used as part payment of the \$25,000,000 interest due on the British war debt to the United States in October.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. also received a consignment of \$500,000 in gold on the *Homeric*, to be used to balance trade accounts between this country and Great Britain.

COST OF LIVING HOLDS UP
WASHINGTON, July 20.—The cost of living is holding steady at about 50 per cent above the 1914 level, slight changes of from 1.4 per cent decrease to 1 per cent increase having occurred between March and June of this year, according to statistics published by the Department of Labor.

INCREASED PRICE
AID TO HAWAIIAN
SUGAR INDUSTRYAdvance Expected to Enable
Plantations to Show Profit
for 1922

The most encouraging business development in the Hawaiian Islands in June was the advance in the price of sugar, which will probably mean a small profit on the year's operations instead of a loss, according to the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco. It continues: During the month raw sugar advanced from 4.35 cents a pound to 4.36 cents. Indications now are that the plantations will show a profit of about \$3,000,000 for 1922 compared with a loss of many millions last year.

Common opinion in the islands is that the price of sugar will remain near the present figure. This is based on the feeling that the demand for sugar is rapidly approaching the point at which it will exceed the supply. Sugar men are confident of the future, in view of the fact that world production this year will be somewhat under pre-war production and a quick return to normal in the industry may reasonably be expected.

Expect Five-Cent Sugar
Widespread belief that next year's price will be upward of 5 cents a pound, has encouraged all business in the islands. At the expected price and normal crops and normal labor supply, many of the plantations will be in a position to pay dividends out of earnings.

Sugar and other Hawaiian securities have materially strengthened in sympathy with the rising sugar market. The announcement of the resumption of 10-cent monthly dividends by the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company, has encouraged the belief that during the remaining months of the year similar distributions to stockholders will be made by companies that built up cash reserves when sugar prices were at the peak.

Refining Distribution
The distribution of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation to the plantations as of June 15 amounted to about \$2,000,000. Accrual of these funds by the plantations has made conditions much easier. This is a preliminary distribution for 1922 and comes as the result of the tolling arrangement that has been in force between the Hawaiian plantations and the Crockett Refinery since the reorganization of the latter.

Seventy-five per cent of the prevailing price, based on sales on the New York market, is remitted to the plantations upon delivery of the sugar, and the remaining 25 per cent, or as much of it as the refinery is able to turn back, is distributed as of Nov. 15 last year.

Better Market Conditions
In 1921, owing to the sales made by the refinery on a falling market, \$11.90 a ton was returned to the plantations. This did not represent the full 25 per cent and was the only payment made upon sugar received during 1921. Better market conditions have prevailed this year, and the June 15 remittance, based on 149,200 tons delivered to May 31, amounted to about \$14 a ton.

Under the reorganization plan, the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation is owned directly by the plantations, which consequently will benefit additionally by receiving dividends from any profits made by the refinery. This arrangement worked as a handicap to the plantations on a falling market, but now the situation has changed.

Weather conditions in the islands during June were almost ideal for harvesting cane. The weather has not been so satisfactory for the growing cane and field labor was diverted to irrigation work at a time when it was badly needed for harvesting. A few of the plantations expect to complete grinding shortly after the middle of July. The output of these plantations is very good, considering the labor shortage now and the shorter crops due to the inadequate labor supply during cultivation periods last year.

Land for Homesteading
The Hawaiian Homes Commission, which is carrying out the provisions of the Hawaiian Rehabilitation law enacted by Congress early in 1921, is planning to open the first settlement on land set aside for homesteading on the island of Molokai within the next month or so.

Local investors readily absorbed a \$1,500,000 issue of Hawaiian Iron Works 7 per cent first mortgage bonds, which was placed on the market July 15. These bonds, which mature serially from 1924 to 1928, sold on a 6 1/2 per cent basis.

Late in June pineapple canneries in the islands opened full blast. The pack this year is estimated at 1,500,000 cases. Thousands of older boys and girls from the Hawaiian schools have been employed by the canneries, and the labor supply is adequate.

LONDON MARKET
IS IRREGULAR

LONDON, July 20.—Gilt-edged securities were buoyant and oil shares were quiet and steady on the exchange today. Price movements were irregular in other sections. Bar silver, 85 1/2 pence; bar gold, 92s 7d. Money 1 1/2 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 1 1/2 per cent; three months' bills 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent.

Soda Fountains More
Popular in England

THERE are many evidences to indicate that soda fountains, where food drinks of various kinds are dispensed, are becoming increasingly more popular in Great Britain, says a report to the United States Department of Commerce from Consul Hitch, Nottingham. Until recently soda fountains were practically unknown in London, but they can now be found in most of the provincial cities of the kingdom.

An agent who has been traveling for a British firm claims that he has sold 150 soda fountains within the last 12 months at prices ranging from \$60 to \$200 (\$300 to \$1500). The types most popular are those equipped with six to 15 sirup containers. The majority of the soda fountains which are now being sold in this country are purchased by the proprietors of chocolate shops, cafes, and department stores. The Consul believes that large concerns in the United States engaged in the manufacture of soda fountains, ice cream freezers, and similar classes of goods should investigate the English market, and he considers the opening of branch houses by American firms in the kingdom advisable.

VAUCLAIN EXPECTS
BUSINESS PACE TO
GROW MORE RAPID

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (Special Correspondence).—General business is good, but the improvement during the next three months will be more rapid than last year, was the general declaration of Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who is visiting here.

"Our plant is now employing 7000 men," said Mr. Vauclain, "and operating at slightly more than 35 per cent capacity. We have unfilled orders on hand totaling more than \$10,000,000. Since the first of the year we have increased our force by 1500 employees, and expect to add 1000 a month until Oct. 1, when the works will be operating at 50 per cent of capacity, with 10,000 men on the payroll."

"I would not be surprised to find within a few months that the railroad industry will be unable to handle the large amount of freight that will be moving. The car companies are feeling the demand from the increased freight movement. The locomotive companies will be the last to feel it."

Mr. Vauclain's itinerary will take him to San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of the Cities Service Corporation have restored the preferred stock to cash dividend basis and a cash dividend of one-half of 1 per cent on that issue has been ordered, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15. The directors also declared the regular dividend of one-half of 1 per cent on the common and preferred B shares, payable in scrip, and of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock also payable in scrip as of the same dates.

The Industrial Salvage Company declared a special dividend of 10 cents a share, payable Aug. 10 to stock of record July 21. Butler Brothers declared the regular quarterly 3 1/4 per cent dividend, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 29.

New Castle Copper Company directors declared a dividend of 25 cents per share, payable Aug. 21 to stock of record Aug. 4. Directors of the Hood Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 7 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Clinchfield Coal Company, declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 25.

RAILWAY EARNINGS
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
June: 1922 1921
Gross revenue \$1,701,583 \$79,236
Operating expenses 241,331 10,466
From Jan 1: 1922 1921
Gross revenue \$9,710,377 \$1,845,943
Operating expenses 1,802,839 602,918
Net income 7,907,538 1,243,025

CANADIAN NATIONAL
Second week July: 1922 1921
Gross revenue \$5,320,483 \$4,554,683
Operating expenses 1,371,405 1,100,319
Net income 3,949,078 3,454,364

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS
Second week July: 1922 1921
Gross revenue \$302,776 \$28,529
Operating expenses 79,752 308,316
Net income 223,024 279,813

Public Utility Earnings
EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS
June: 1922 1921
Gross revenue \$867,428 \$959,033
Expenses and taxes 655,844 716,153
Operating income 211,584 242,880
Charges 126,778 125,469
Other deductions 2,344 1,774
Net income 78,462 105,638

ALABAMA POWER
June: 1922 1921
Gross revenue \$445,347 \$351,285
Expenses 148,319 160,319
Net income 297,028 190,966

CITIES SERVICE
June: 1922 1921
Gross revenue 4,831,347 4,472,575
Expenses 2,820,423 2,820,958
Net income 2,010,924 1,651,617

BUYERS LOCOMOTIVES
CHICAGO, July 20.—Illinois Central has purchased 45 new locomotives costing \$3,000,000, for October delivery, 35 of Central type from Lima, 25 Mikados from American and 15 switch engines from Baldwin companies.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PREDICT BUSINESS
WILL EXPAND IN
FALL AND WINTERBankers Review Conditions Past
and Present, Seeing Gradual
Improvement

In a discussion of current business conditions the National Bank of Commerce in New York says:

Conditions at the close of the first half of 1922 indicate that business will expand moderately during the autumn and winter months. It is now one year since the definite beginning of recovery from the depression of 1920-21. Progress was slow until the close of 1921, but since the beginning of 1922 improvement has been rapid.

Money is cheap. The crop outlook is excellent. With few exceptions, stocks of raw materials and of manufactured products are not larger than necessary to bridge the normal period between production and consumption.

Commodity prices are rising. The movement at present seems to be primarily one of adjustment between the different classes of commodities, and as long as the upward tendency does not assume a speculative character it is a favorable factor.

Except for a few there is little idleness. Production has expanded steadily since the beginning of the year, and as yet the usual mid-summer dullness has been little felt.

Public Economizing

Any fair appraisal of the situation however, must take cognizance of several groups of qualifying factors. First and most important of these is the position of domestic consumers. Many are cautious and disposed to economize. Buying is not likely to be stimulated by reports of impending shortage of goods, or fears of higher prices, for except in the case of necessities the public is willing to wait, or to do without, if prices show a tendency to soar.

Furthermore, large sections of the population cannot buy, no matter how willing, if prices rise too rapidly. Although they have recovered somewhat, wages and salaries are lower than two years ago. Enforced unemployment left many workers in debt, or with depleted savings, not yet made good.

Strikes have kept hundreds of thousands in idleness for months and threatened to result in idleness for other thousands if not speedily brought to an end.

Farmers are usually conservative buyers and although prices of farm products have improved, prices of what farmers must buy are still too high in relation to what they have to sell to place them in a position to expand their purchases rapidly. Furthermore, they are paying their debts. There is every ground to expect a reasonable volume of fall business at moderate prices, but there is no basis for expectation of such volume at high prices or of business at any price.

Strikes Delay Prosperity

The second retarding factor is the labor situation. The United States is in the midst of widespread labor troubles. It is useless to declare against the sentiment that has brought this situation to pass. Each side in both the railroad and coal strikes believes it is justified. Workmen do not lightly sacrifice their earning power, or corporations carelessly take the risk of damage to their property or thoughtlessly forgo the hope of profits for a long period.

That section of the public which is not directly concerned is an equal sufferer for these conflicts are certain to be felt in lessened productivity and restricted distribution in every line. The only settlements which can be ultimately in the public interest are fair settlements, and the public has the right to take all measures which may serve promptly to bring them about.

Delay in reaching settlements will temporarily delay expansion, but it will not affect the fundamental causes which for more than a year have been making for better business.

Marking Time for Europe

The third factor which seems likely to limit business expansion in the United States is the European situation. Outwardly it remains complicated. Enormous issues of paper have further depreciated the German mark. There have been assassinations and other evidences of political unrest and Germany has formally applied to the Reparations Commission for a moratorium on reparations payments.

Difficulties arising from depreciated currencies and disorganized labor finances are bound to be a retarding influence, and may have, a certain adverse effect on exports of grains and other food products, cotton and other raw materials from the United States.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL EARNINGS

For the quarter ended June 30, 1922, Republic Iron & Steel reports net profits of \$86,832 after charges and taxes, equivalent to 34 cents a share earned on the \$25,000,000 preferred stock. This compares with the deficit of \$712,082 in the preceding quarter, and \$853,873 in the second quarter of 1921.

The deficit after taxes and charges for the six months ended with June amounted to \$625,700, as compared with a deficit of \$779,062 in the corresponding period of 1921.

Unfilled orders on hand June 30, 1922, of finished and semi-finished products, totaled 196,565 tons, compared with 130,551 on March 31, last, and 87,265 tons on June 30, 1921.

BRITISH TREASURY NOTES
LONDON, July 20—Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £27,002,000, compared with £27,123,000 last week. The amount of gold secured these notes is now £27,147,000, compared with £27,642,000 last week.

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	July 20	July 19
Am. Steel	63	63	63	63	62
Am. Sugar	63	63	63	63	62
Am. Tobacco	35	35	35	35	34
Am. Fruit	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Rubber	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Woolen	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Cotton	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Lumber	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Paper	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Glass	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Brick	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Cement	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Coal	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Oil	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Gas	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Electric	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Telephone	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Railroad	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Shipbuilding	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Ship	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Marine	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Insurance	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Bank	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Trust	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Investment	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Real Estate	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Public Utility	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Chemical	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Pharmaceutical	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Food	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Textile	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Apparel	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Leather	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Rubber	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Glass	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Brick	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Cement	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Coal	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Oil	105	105	105	105	104
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Am. Cement	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Coal	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Oil	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Gas	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Electric	105	105	105	105	104
Am. Telephone	105				

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LONGWOOD TENNIS IN FOURTH ROUND

Johnson Beats Fischer in Long Battle—Williams, Tilden, Rice Still in Running

Today's play in the thirtieth annual open lawn tennis tournament at Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, will be in the fourth round of the Bowl singles and the third and fourth of the doubles. Yesterday's matches resulted in no upsets, but some of the contests—noticeably that between two Philadelphians, Wallace M. Johnson and Carl Fischer—were battles of long duration and close matching of skill. Johnson, T. N. Tilden 2, R. N. Williams 2d, N. W. Niles and L. B. Rice, favorites, are still in the running, and the early prediction that the final would be waged between the former national title and the present one, seems to have been well taken, because Williams is hitting them in nearly his best manner and Tilden can hardly be stopped by an opponent he can meet in his half of the draw.

S. L. Beals of Boston eliminated E. P. Larned, the Longwood veteran who has repeated so many times on the Longwood Bowl in the past.

The feature match of the day was the five-set affair between Fischer and Johnson, which the former, aided tellingly by his thorough tournament training, won 3-6, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3. Johnson's variety of cut shots, chops of all manner, did not prove sufficient to beat the 20-year old Philadelphian till the duration of the battle had seeped most of his staying powers.

A Californian, James Davies, was put out by Williams yesterday in a four-set contest. The visitor did remarkably well against the former Harvard star's fast ones, but did not have the requisite skill to actually pull out a win.

Rice is coming through well and must be counted as the most likely winner of this year's leg on the Bowl in case of a Tilden or a Williams slump of great degree. The doubles were rushed along yesterday and some good teamwork was shown by several pairs. The summary:

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL LONGWOOD TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—Second Round
William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Phillip Bettens, San Francisco, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0.

S. L. Beals, Boston, defeated E. P. Larned, Summit, N. J., 7-5, 6-1, 0-6, 0-5, 6-2.

N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Richard Hinkley, Hollywood, Cal., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

L. B. Rice, Boston, defeated H. F. Prescott, Boston, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated James Davies, Los Angeles, 11-9, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

H. E. Chapin Jr., Springfield, defeated H. B. Shaw, Boston, 6-1, 8-6, 7-5.

Wallace Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated Carl Fischer, Philadelphia, 3-6, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

J. W. Foster, Boston, defeated Horace Taylor, Boston, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0.

DOUBLES—Second Round
E. H. Benedict and Henry Guild defeated D. M. Hill Jr. and Malcolm Hill, 6-1, 6-1.

H. V. Greenough and H. H. Bundy defeated James Davies and Richard Hinkley, by default.

Robert Bray and W. I. Badger Jr. defeated T. B. Plimpton and C. G. Plimpton, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5.

N. W. Niles and L. B. Rice defeated E. P. Larned and F. T. Inniss, 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

I. C. Wright and R. B. Bidwell defeated D. S. Niles and W. H. Abbott, 4-6, 6-2, 6-0.

Phillip Bettens and Carl Fischer defeated S. L. Beals and J. S. Nicholl, 6-3, 1-6, 6-0.

Third Round
W. T. Tilden 2d and Wallace M. Johnson defeated E. B. Benedict and Henry Guild, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.

H. V. Greenough and H. H. Bundy defeated Robert Bray and W. I. Badger Jr., 6-3, 6-2.

AMBITIOUS PLANS FOR LONGWOOD C. C.

Members of the Longwood Cricket Club, which will formally open its new clubhouse at Chestnut Hill tomorrow night, have even more ambitious plans for the future. The board of governors has secured clear title to a wide tract of land inclosed by Dunster Road, Boylston Street, Hammond Street and Middlesex Road, adjacent to the club's present fine tennis layout.

While no definite plans have been drawn as yet, it is the intention of the club to erect a concrete tennis stadium surrounding championship courts, thus giving to the Longwood Cricket Club the most elaborate tennis plant in the country for staging the Davis Cup challenge rounds and the national singles championship tournaments.

UNION BOAT CLUB TO ENTER BIG REGATTA

The Union Boat Club's entry for the national regatta at Philadelphia on Aug. 5, to be conducted by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, has been forwarded to the association by Sherman Damon, acting captain of the club crew. The oarsmen, after a short layoff, took up practice again 10 days ago.

H. W. Robbins, Syracuse University stroke in the Intercollegiate Rowing League championship regatta of 1913, will act in a similar capacity for the union eight.

MRS. MALLORY TO RETURN TODAY

NEW YORK, July 20—Mrs. F. I. Mallory, American woman tennis champion, who was defeated by Miss Suzanne Lenglen in the finals of the world's championship at Wimbledon, returned from England today on the Homeric.

Mrs. Mallory was accompanied by Miss Edith Sigourney, with whom she played in the doubles abroad; Miss Eleonora Sears, and Dean Mathey, who also played in the British tournaments.

Future Athletic Home of the Illini



The Proposed New Illinois Memorial Stadium, Work on Which Will Soon Be Begun

RACE IN AMERICAN TIGHTENS UP FURTHER

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	50	37	.575
New York	49	40	.556
Chicago	46	41	.529
Detroit	46	43	.517
Cleveland	44	44	.500
Washington	40	44	.475
Philadelphia	35	47	.427
Boston	36	51	.414

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Chicago 6, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 5, New York 1.
Cleveland 4, Washington 1.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

WHITE SOX SAIL ALONG

Chicago had everything pretty much its own way in the opening engagement with the Red Sox at the Pens yesterday. In the first place, Leverett, a recruit, who valued his services highly enough to demand and receive \$2500 for the \$5000 paid for his release from Fort Smith, Ark., pitched shutout ball, allowing only seven scattered hits. Then, again, the same boxman drove out four safe hits, instrumental in bringing in five of the White Sox scores. J. Collins and Pratt of the Red Sox had an off day, while the Chicago defense was unbeatable. In the second, with O'Rourke on third as the result of a triple and with Ruel on first, a double steal was attempted. E. Collins, playing in, purposely let Schalk's throw slip past him, but Johnson took the ball on second base and trapped O'Rourke as the latter made a late break for the plate. The score:

Innings—			
Chicago	12	4	5
Boston	0	0	0

Batteries—Leverett and Schalk; Ferguson, Karr and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Ferguson. Umpires—Connolly and Owens. Time—1h. 44m.

C. WALKER STOPS BROWNS

PHILADELPHIA, July 19—Two home runs by Clarence Walker, his twenty-second and twenty-third of the season, were big factors in Philadelphia's defeat of St. Louis today, 6 to 2. Adolph Bettig of Newark, N. J., getting a tryout with the Mackmen, held the league leaders safely most of the way. The score:

Innings—			
Philadelphia	12	4	5
St. Louis	0	0	0

Batteries—Rettig and Perkins; Shocker and Seveid. Umpires—Nallin and Walsh. Time—2h. 3m.

TIGERS OPEN UP ON NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 19—After the first inning, when the Highlanders tied the score, Phillete held his opponents in the hollow of his hand, his teammates meanwhile banging out enough hits to insure a 5-to-1 Detroit victory. Murray was not scored upon in the four innings he worked, but the damage had been done. Phillete made one single in five times up and struck out twice. Arthur Olsen, a Detroit pitcher, was given a silver service and a sum of money by admirers from the South Norwalk, Conn. It was the eighth successive time the Tigers have beaten the league champions. The score:

Innings—			
Detroit	12	4	5
New York	0	0	0

Batteries—Phillete and Woodall; S. Jones, Murray and Schang. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Evans and Dineen. Time—2h. 5m.

INDIANS ADD ANOTHER

WASHINGTON, July 19—Cleveland added another to its consecutive victory string when it defeated Washington this afternoon, 4 to 1, in the opening game of the series. Coveleskie, receiving brilliant support, was master at all stages. The score:

Innings—			
Cleveland	12	4	5
Washington	0	0	0

Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neill; Billheart, Francis and Gharriy. Losing pitcher—Billheart. Umpires—Morlarty and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 50m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	66	41	.617
Vernon	63	42	.600
Los Angeles	57	52	.523
Oakland	54	54	.500
Salt Lake City	52	52	.500
Seattle	48	58	.453
Portland	43	61	.413
Sacramento	42	65	.393

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Los Angeles 7, Vernon 0.
Seattle 4, Sacramento 3.
Oakland 5, San Francisco 0.
Salt Lake City 7, Portland 6 (13 innings).

Weismuller in Three Races on Saturday

Will Enter 40-Yard, 150-Yard Backstroke and Quarter-Mile

NEW YORK, July 20—John Weismuller of Chicago will appear Saturday in three races at Brighton Beach. This champion swimmer at the age of 17 has smashed world records ranging from 50 yards to the 1/4 mile, and will enter the National Amateur Athletic Union 40-yard championship. Later he will attempt to establish a new record for the 150-yard backstroke. Thomas Lake of Los Angeles, long-distance champion, will be Weismuller's chief rival in the 1/4 mile.

The first step looking toward the control of women's athletics has been taken by the Metropolitan Association of Illinois. The association has been delegated as chief authority over women's athletic activities within its jurisdiction, and as the initial act in this direction will promote a field meet, open to girls 16 years of age and older, on Sept. 16. Competitors may enter from any part of the country.

Frederick W. Rubien, president of the Metropolitan Association, said that the action was preliminary to a general move to stabilize women's athletics, which are now outside the control of any national organization.

FAIRWAY FABLES

MASSACHUSETTS' open golf tournament at Springfield had four especially noteworthy stars entered—Eugene Sarazen, M. J. Brady, J. H. Farrell, Jesse P. Guilford and not one of them showed up for the start. However, the little meet at Brookline this September will not find the Bay State slighted by the amateur stars, it is certain.

With the addition of 14 names to the Massachusetts eligibility list for the national amateur at The Country Club, that district leads the country with a list of 32 names. The M. G. A. adds the following to the list: J. H. Sullivan, Jr., Clark Hodder, W. A. Whitcomb, J. S. Burns, Percy Gilbert, A. M. Hoxie, Henry Jacques, N. T. Lovell, E. E. Lowery, D. E. Watters, H. C. Paul, W. J. Quinan, C. T. Skehens, H. H. Wilder. Hodder's work this season has made his eligibility, at least, a matter of certainty.

Tomorrow and Saturday the Norfolk Golf Club of Dedham will stage an open tournament under the auspices of the Massachusetts Golf Association. The new clubhouse will be in use for the first time in an open.

In the Walker Cup team from Britain—C. J. H. Tolley, E. W. Holderness, John Caven, and Angus Hambro, the national amateur will have a likely trio of competitors indeed. And they will arrive early enough to have over a week to practice at The Country Club in preparation for the event.

Even though the prize was over \$15,000 taken in at the Skokie gate in the open championship, yet that is not anything to cause the U. S. G. A. to be unduly excited. The golfers were far larger than it was hoped they would be. Next year it is expected that the admission plan will not only be retained but that the price will be boosted so that the number of spectators will not interfere with the participants in the tourney, who after all have the right to something approaching normal playing conditions.

Scarcely a week goes by without the introduction of a new kind of putter to the expectant multitude of harassed players, and every now and then a thrill runs through the world of devotees as assurance comes that some new device has been worked out which will mark the end of bad putting. Hundreds of different kinds of green-sticks have been invented—of wood, iron, aluminum, brass, gunmetal, silver, bone and glass, with all kinds of shafts. Thin blades, thick blades, mallet-like and knife-like have been the tools designed to induce the wayward pellets into the cup—all this, but, alas, too few are still rimmed just as they were in 1620.

For the benefit of those who wonder at the apparent scoring ability of baseball professionals on visits to the links, let the incident of one Frazee's detection be recalled—that exemplary offender having been reported seen throwing a golfball out of a bunker after discarding his ineffectual niblick. Perhaps if many of the baseball men observed the hands-off-the-pellet rule absolutely, their golf innings would be too short for boasting.

GOBLIN WINS YACHT RACE

PUT IN BAY, Ohio, July 19—Goblin, owned and skippered by James Van Dorn, Cleveland Yacht Club, won the second heat for The Detroit Times Trophy today in the Inter-Lake Association's regatta, and looks like the Lake Erie representative to be picked to contest for the Richardson Trophy, emblematic of the International Class R championship.

LEADERS IN NATIONAL WIN THEIR GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	51	31	.622
Cincinnati	54	25	.687
Chicago	46	40	.536
Cincinnati	46	42	.523
Brooklyn	42	44	.488
Philadelphia	41	46	.475
Philadelphia	31	50	.383
Boston	29	53	.354

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
St. Louis 7, Boston 6.
New York 5, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 6.
Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 0.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at New York.

HORNBY HOMERS IN NINTH

ST. LOUIS, July 19—After Boston had taken a two-run lead in the eighth inning on four singles, Hornby came up in the ninth with two out and two on, and propelled the ball into the right field bleachers, winning the game. It was the National League's "king" twenty-fifth such drive of the season. The score:

Innings—			
St. Louis	12	4	5
Boston	0	0	0

Batteries—Haines, North and Almshoff; Clemens, Miller and O'Neil. Winning pitcher—North. Umpires—Moran and Hart. Time—2h. 10m.

CHAMPIONS TOO STRONG FOR REDS

CINCINNATI, July 19—Playing great ball, New York overcame Cincinnati in the first game of the series today. Neft kept the Reds' hits apart except in the fifth and ninth. The score:

Innings—			
St. Louis	12	4	5
Cincinnati	0	0	0

Batteries—Neft and Snyder; Luque, Markle and Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Luque. Umpires—Rigler and McCormick. Time—2h. 5m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS BROOKLYN

CHICAGO, July 19—Brooklyn got away to a fine lead today but neither Cadore nor Smith, who went in in the second, could hold it. The Robins eventually used four pitchers but lost 5-2. The score:

Innings—			
Chicago	12	4	5
Brooklyn	0	0	0

Batteries—Cheever, Osborne and O'Farrell; Cadore, Smith, Marmax, Decatur and De Berry. Winning pitcher—Smith. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Sentell and O'Day. Time—1h. 55m.

PHILLIES ARE SHUT OUT

PITTSBURGH, July 19—Cooper proved too much for Philadelphia today, while triples by Bigbee and Tierney, in the fifth and sixth, respectively, brought in the Pittsburgh markers. It was the sixth straight time the locals have defeated Philadelphia, and Cooper's second shut-out over the seventh-place club. The score:

Innings—			
Pittsburgh	12	4	5
Philadelphia	0	0	0

Batteries—Cooper and Gooch; Hubbell, R. Smith and Henline. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 27m.

MISS L. H. BANCROFT BEATS MISS WILLS

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19 (Special)—In the presence of the largest gallery of summer people who have seen a tennis match at the Casino this year, Miss L. H. Bancroft of Boston repeated her victory of last week over Miss Helen Wills of California, winning the final round of the women's invitation tennis tournament Wednesday noon in straight sets by scores of 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Bancroft was the staidier, and thereby hangs the tale of her victory. In both sets the national girls' champion had a seemingly decided advantage, only to see Miss Bancroft rise to the occasion.

As to severity of service and strokes they were on a par. The Californian varied her game somewhat with an occasional soft stroke, but failed to play to Miss Bancroft's back hand often enough, and while her cross-court drives would have thrown a right-handed player off balance, they were just right for the Boston girl, who is left handed. Then, too, Miss Bancroft showed a better backhand game than the Pacific Coast woman's champion, but throughout the match it was apparent that Miss Wills, who arrived late, was not doing herself justice. The point score follows:

FIRST SET			
Miss Bancroft	4	4	4
Miss Wills	1	1	1

SECOND SET			
Miss Bancroft	3	2	6
Miss Wills	0	4	0

The final round in the women's doubles invitation tournament were won by Miss Bancroft and Miss Florence Low, who defeated Mrs. Benjamin Briggs and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, 6-4, 6-3.

ILLINOIS STADIUM SOON A REALITY

New Memorial Structure Will Be of Elaborate Design, at Cost of \$1,500,000

URBANA, Ill. (Special Correspondence)—Construction of the new Illinois Memorial Stadium at University of Illinois, which is to cost \$1,500,000, is to begin within six weeks or two months, it is announced by the university.

Development of a new idea in the design of college athletic stands is seen in the architect's drawings just made public. The two stands will be of two decks with a total seating capacity of nearly 60,000.

At the rear side of each stand will be a "memorial promenade" just under the upper deck and at the top of the lower, along which will be placed columns dedicated to the students of Illinois in the World War. These rows of columns will run along each side of the promenade. The outer row shows in the photograph. There will be 100 columns in each stand. Under each stand will be a large hall 50 feet wide and 415 feet long which may be used for all kinds of athletic contests. The total length of the stadium will be 540 feet.

Entrance to the main floor will be provided by separate doors leading to each section as shown in the photograph. Opposite each entrance will be a tunnel leading about one-third of the way up to the main floor and opposite the same entrance will be a ramp of incline leading two-thirds of the way up the main floor. The balconies will be reached by ramps at each end of each stand, the towers, as shown in the picture, serving as inclosures for them.

The height of the top row of the balcony from the playing field is 114 feet. The site selected allows a depression of the field of 16 feet without hindering proper drainage, making 98 feet the height from the ground. The highest point ascended by ramp will be 61 feet leading to the balcony vomitory.

The exterior of the stands will be of red brick and Bedford stone. It was decided on in order to make the structure harmonize with the present and contemplated buildings on the campus. The width of the playing field from stand to stand will be 250 feet. The stands themselves will reach 50 feet beyond each goal line.

The stadium as it will be built at first will not show the final shape it will assume. Later the two stands will be connected with arches at either end. This will raise the seating capacity to 100,000. The chief point emphasized by George A. Huff, director of athletics at Illinois in planning the structure, was that as many people as possible should be given seats opposite the playing field. It was this idea, which caused the balcony plan to be adopted, which will allow the Illinois stadium to seat almost as many opposite the field as Ohio State and others seat in the entire structure.

The structure was designed by Holabird and Roche, architects of Chicago. Working drawings have been finished and bids will be closed Aug. 20, and contracts let shortly after that date. Work will be pushed all winter and next summer. It is planned to have the stadium ready for use for football the season of 1923.

Famous Chicago-Mackinac Race Gets Under Way Saturday

Rainbow Ranks High Among Favorites for the Blue Ribbon Classic of the Great Lakes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 20—Rainbow, the new 55-foot racing schooner just brought from the east by Sheldon Clark, commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club, is ranked high among five favorites to win the famous Chicago-Mackinac race starting here Saturday.

Albert Pack's Esperanza is another new schooner that is favored. With 20 yachts in four different classes entered for the 331-mile test, Virginia, owned by J. A. Hadwiger of the Chicago Yacht Club, is given a good chance to repeat for the championship it won last year. Dorello, the N class boat, which finished first in last year's race, but had to give Virginia, which is in the Q class, a four-hour handicap, will again try for the honor. Dorello is owned by J. C. Van Dyke of the Milwaukee Yacht Club, to whom she was sold since last year's race.

The grind to Mackinac is a long one, requiring 72 hours or more, and all kinds of weather is encountered. It is the longest race held on fresh water and is regarded as the blue ribbon classic of the Great Lakes.

Sailors on the Atlantic seaboard watch for the results, regarding it as the only inland battle worthy of much attention.

In announcing the entries today F. B. Evers, chairman of the regatta committee, stated that Capt. W. D. Wurtzbaugh, U. S. N., retired, has arrived from Los Angeles, Cal., to officiate as starter. An extra feature of the race this year will be the race of power boats, which will start two and a half hours after the sailing.

ANDERSONS AMONG WINNERS IN NEW YORK STATE TENNIS PLAY

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 19—A series of well-played matches after the courts dried out this afternoon carried several of the entrants in the New York State tennis championships one more step toward the finals at Sedgwick Farms Club here today.

Manuel Barredo Jr., of the Philippine Islands, formerly of Cornell University, advanced to the third round by defeating W. H. R. Richards of Vancouver, member of the Canadian Davis Cup team, in a hard-fought match, 7-5, 6-4.

J. G. Castle, city singles champion of Buffalo, defeated D. Hanshauer of New York, in the second round, 6-3, 6-3. Fred C. Anderson of Brooklyn, advanced to the third round when he eliminated Jervise Langdon Jr. of Elmira, captain of the Hill School tennis team, in a one-sided match, 6-2, 6-1. Vanderbilt Ward of New York won from Ned Frost of Utica, 6-4, 7-5, and W. F. Crocker of McGill University, intercollegiate champion of Canada, went into the third bracket through the default of Edward Manner of Syracuse, former central New York singles champion.

ATHLETICS

Advocate of Personal Coaching

COWAN, KERRIGAN
ARE TIED IN LEADLatter Cuts Down Four-Stroke
Lead of Oakley Man in Third
Round of State Golf

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 20 (Special)—Honors were even for John Cowan of the Oakley Country Club, and George Kerrigan of New York when they finished the third test of 18 holes this morning in the annual Massachusetts open golf championship at the Springfield Country Club. As they left the first tee Cowan had 4 strokes advantage on his younger opponent, but when they came in for lunch, Kerrigan had completely wiped out the veteran's lead and they stood all even at 216 each.

Kerrigan succeeded in gaining all of the lost ground on the outward journey. He gained a stroke on the first hole, and another on the fourth. On the fifth he added two more, and was five to the good for the third 18 at the end of the sixth. The only hole he lost on the first nine was the ninth and they turned home with Kerrigan leading by 4 strokes. The New Yorker went into the lead on the eleventh, but lost this advantage on the fourteenth, when Cowan got a 3 to his 6. Cowan also won the fifteenth, but lost the sixteenth, and they played even the rest of the trip.

Better golf with more favorable playing conditions awaited both professionals and amateurs this morning. However, Thomas McNamara of New York and James Hendry of Nashua, N. H., tore up their cards in disgust at last Leslie Mercer of Barre, Vt. All three withdrew.

Charles E. Manning of Swanoy had a very good 72 for this morning, but he is so far down in the list that he is practically out of the running. The cards of Kerrigan and Cowan follow:

Kerrigan, out...4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 35
Cowan, out...5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 39
Kerrigan, in...4 5 4 4 4 5 5 37-72
Cowan, in...5 4 4 4 5 5 5 37-72

The summary:

Cowan, Oakley...149 37-216
Kerrigan, New York...144 37-216
OGE, Worcester...150 37-223
Strait, Hartford...150 39-233
Cul, Bridgeport...151 37-231
Canaua, West...151 37-231
Mahan, Haverhill...152 42-231
Ridgen, Springfield...152 40-231
Smith, Shinnecock...153 38-231
Dernbach, Providence...153 42-231
McNamara, New York...153 withdrew
Hendry, Nashua...153 withdrew
Booth, Putnam...153 40-233
Curley, Duxbury...153 43-241
Sanderson, Wollaston...159 37-239
W. Nicol, North Andover...159 43-241
Hackney, Merrimack...161 34-237
Hoare, Chicago...161 35-240
Thomas, Sandy Burr...161 37-241
Manning, Swanoy...161 35-237
Middleton, Pittsfield...161 38-238
Gallett, Belknap Falls...162 40-245
Myers, Providence...162 38-245
Bovine, Springfield...162 39-244
Brown, Sunningdale...163 38-239
Hoxie, Wollaston...166 41-247
Covington, Hartford...167 38-247
Mercer, Barre...168 withdrew

Fifty-four of the 69 players entered in the State tournament tied yesterday for the 72-hole grand, among the missing, however, being the stars most looked for—Eugene Sarazan, M. J. Brady, J. H. Farrell and J. P. Guilford. Cowan had a day of good putting and negotiated the Springfield Country Club circuit in 71 in the morning and 69 in the afternoon. His play was remarkably steady and fine throughout and the figures are good for the course, although it is not what would be called a championship layout. Cowan took one 6, which was the only hole of the 18.

T. H. Ellis of Vesper lead the field after the forenoon round with a 70, but slumped to 77 in the afternoon, ending up third, three strokes behind George Kerrigan of New York, who came home with 71 after taking a 73 in the morning.

Creditable work was registered by J. A. Toole, a local amateur, who stood in fourth position last night with a total of 149. No other amateurs made a showing which put them very well up in the list. The scores for the first 36 holes follow.

MASSACHUSETTS OPEN GOLF

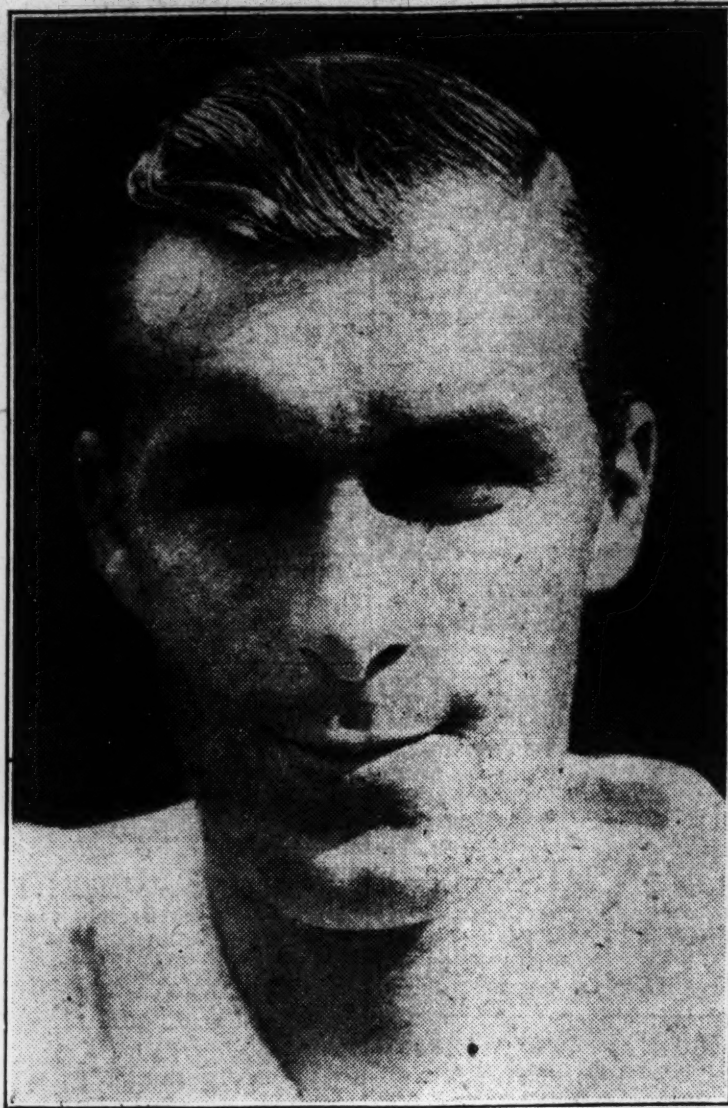
CHAMPIONSHIP

John Cowan, Oakley	73	69	142
George Kerrigan, New York	73	71	144
T. H. Ellis, Vesper	70	77	147
J. A. Toole, Springfield	72	77	149
W. J. Stait, Hartford	72	78	150
Willie Oge, Worcester	72	78	150
Albert Cul, Bridgeport	72	78	150
Frederick Canaua, West	72	78	150
Thomas Mahan, Island G. C.	73	78	151
F. E. Ridgen, Springfield	73	78	151
A. B. Bird, Sequin, C.	73	78	151
George Dernbach, Providence	73	78	151
George Gordon, Wampanoag	73	78	151
R. S. Minor, Newbury	73	78	151
Alexander Smith, Shinnecock	73	78	151
Jack Shea, Kennebunk	73	78	151
J. W. Simons, Springfield	73	78	151
William Dow, Greenfield	73	78	151
George Sparling, Brookline	73	78	151
John Gilman, New Bedford	73	78	151
P. E. Peicher, Springfield	73	78	151
Daniel Goss, Leicester	73	78	151
Burt Nicol, Belmont Springs	73	78	151
Thomas McNamara, New York	73	78	151
Clarence Booth, Putnam	73	78	151
James Hendry, Nashua	73	78	151
William Nicol, North Andover	73	78	151
John G. Curley, Duxbury	73	78	151
S. G. Sanderson, Wollaston	73	78	151
Fred Milley, Homestead	73	78	151
Ralph Thomas, Sandy Burr	73	78	151
W. V. Hoare, Chicago	73	78	151
Charles Manning, Swanoy	73	78	151
David Hackney, Merrimack	73	78	151
Gilman Middleton, Pittsfield	73	78	151
F. E. Meyers, Metacomb	73	78	151
E. E. Lowery, Norfolk	73	78	151
James A. Goss, Springfield	73	78	151
Andrew Brown, Sunningdale	73	78	151
Chester B. Bowles, Springfield	73	78	151
A. M. Hoxie, Wollaston	73	78	151
E. Covington, Hartford	73	78	151
F. H. Jarvis, Sequin, C.	73	78	151
F. G. Thayer, Wollaston	73	78	151
John Banks, Mt. Tom	73	78	151
John Kerrigan, unattached	73	78	151
M. O. West, Pittsfield	73	78	151

*Amateurs.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

Indianapolis	54	56	110
St. Paul	51	55	106
Minneapolis	48	52	100
St. Louis	46	50	96
Kansas City	43	47	90
Columbus	38	42	80
Toledo	33	37	70



W. T. Tilden 2d

Present United States Tennis Champion and Former World's Titlist, Who Is Playing in the Historic Longwood Bowl Competition at Chestnut Hill for the First Time

Tilden Advocates
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Method of Training Juniors

Organized school play is the greatest method for training young players in tennis, W. T. Tilden 2d, United States national tennis champion and former world's titlist, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I believe the best method of developing juniors in tennis is through organized school play. In Philadelphia we have two leagues, one of six and another of 12 schools, playing more than 150 matches a season. Thus at least 100 young players, the great majority under the junior age limit, are in competition from the first of April to the end of May, playing at least three matches a week. Following the league season the individual championships of the two leagues are settled by elimination tournaments. From this school competition have come most of our young stars of the last five years.

"I am a great believer in individual coaching by the leading players of the district. It does not mean much to any man to give up an hour a week to coach some promising boy, and by so doing, he will save the lad many years of discouraging defeat on the road to success. He is also developing a civic asset. For years I have coached one or more boys every season and can truthfully say that I have gained far more than I have lost. The future of American tennis rests in the hands of the juniors and only by developing them can we expect to progress."

Moral Values in
Athletic PracticeNoted Coach Says Sports Induce
Better Citizenship

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20—Character-making qualities in football and other athletics in college have a powerful influence on the character and career of those who engage in them, declared Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director at University of Chicago, for the last 30 years, and an international figure in the world of sport, in an address yesterday at Mandel's Hall on the campus here.

Fair play, fair feeling, self-sacrifice, determination, perseverance, willingness of the player to give the best that is in him for the sake of the team, loyalty and devotion, are developed by college athletics, he said.

"What greater thing is there than to be masters of ourselves? If we were our complete masters, we would be supermen. Mastery in athletics is developed in several ways. One is by control of temper.

"Development of determination, of perseverance, aggressiveness, and fight, in athletics exerts a tremendous power on a boy's life. It plays a greater part far in his life after leaving college than gifts, environment and opportunity.

"Loyalty and devotion—one amounts to nothing who can't tie to something worth while, whether it be duty, an institution, a religious belief, a team or a sport. Athletics brings out loyalty in the very strongest manner.

CHICAGO TITLE GOLF
IN THE SEMI-FINALS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 20—Two favorites and two newcomers enter the semi-finals today for the Chicago city championship of the Women's Western Golf Association at Indian Hill Country Club.

Victories for the favorites, Mrs. Melvin Jones of Olympia Fields and Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., of Onwentsia, should provide a splendid final battle tomorrow.

Mrs. Jones, defending the title, is matched with Mrs. E. H. Harwood, a fellow club member, and Mrs. Letts is matched with Mrs. Lester Rein of Ridgemoor Country Club.

In contests yesterday Mrs. Jones disposed of Miss Edith Cummings of Onwentsia, favorite for the title, by a score of 4 and 3, while Mrs. Letts defeated Miss Vera Gardiner of Glenoka, 5 and 3.

LECTURES ON MUSIC
AND ART TO BE GIVEN

Prof. L. R. Lewis of the Harvard University summer school, has arranged for today, at 4:30 p. m., the first of a series of lectures recitals in the John Knowles Paine Hall of the Harvard Music Building. He will use a reproducing and player piano. His subject will be "The Purpose and the Problem of the Composer."

LEGION OF HONOR
FOR ENGINEERS

NEW YORK, July 20—For distinguished service during the war, Col. Arthur S. Dwight, president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and Charles F. Rand, chairman of the Engineering Foundation, were decorated today with the Croix de Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur by the French Government.

The decorations were conferred by Gaston Liebert, French Consul General, at a luncheon given in his honor at the Engineers Club, attended by engineering leaders from many parts of the country.

Calvin W. Rice, secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, announced at the luncheon that Dr. M. E. de Margerie, director of the geological service of France, had been appointed French exchange professor to America in applied science and engineering. The American exchange professor under this arrangement is Dean John Frazer of the University of Pennsylvania, who is in Paris.

Dr. de Margerie, who has three times visited America, will lecture on applied geology, especially as applied to topography, in seven American universities during 1922-1923, opening at Columbia. Other institutions participating in this exchange plan are Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Yale, University of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

MISS GREENE SAILS

PANAMA, July 19—Miss Esther Greene, the Canal Zone athlete, who has been selected to compete in the international women's games to be held in Paris next month, left for New York today on her way to Europe.

ABANDON IRISH TOURNEY

DUBLIN, July 19—The Irish Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament, which should have begun last Monday, has been abandoned owing to the unsettled conditions in Dublin.

KEANE LEADS FOR
DIAMOND MEDALHas an Advantage of 34 Points
Over Buffam in Roque
Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 20—Finishing the first round with a total of 249 points, James Keane of Chicago enters the second round of play in the Diamond Medal division of the third annual championship tournament of the American Roque League at Garfield Park here today, with a lead of 34 points over A. G. Buffam of Los Angeles, Cal., who had a total of 215. A. G. Argenbright of Kansas City, Mo., enters the third round in third place with 211.

Defeat of C. G. Carlson of Chicago, in the first division at Washington Park by W. H. Hoagland of Peoria, Ill., and failure of Carlson's anticipated battle with H. H. Davis of Newcastle, Pa., to be staged yesterday, suspended the decision for the title in this section. Carlson and H. H. Davis having come through Tuesday in commanding leads, they were expected to decide the title by a clash yesterday.

Unexpected rise of C. W. Davis, also of Newcastle, Pa., brother of H. H. Davis, has made a three-cornered contest of the affair that looked all but settled yesterday. H. H. Davis now has a record of six wins and one defeat for a total of 217 points, average 31; his brother five wins and two defeats, total 205, average 29-7, and Carlson's even wins and two losses, total 241, average 267-9.

Anticipated changes in the system of deciding championship failed to materialize at the annual meeting of the league last night. The younger element went into the meeting primed with arguments, demanding that the title be decided by games won and lost, instead of by total points and that the tournament should determine not the champion, but a qualifier to challenge the champion. In the meeting, however, they failed to present their views.

W. A. Rounds of Cleveland, O., was elected to serve a fifth term as president. W. O. Smith of Chicago, replaced F. H. Selden of Kansas City, Mo., as secretary. E. C. Underhill of Elkhardt, Ind., was re-elected secretary.

Creation of a semi-annual tournament, to be played during the winter, was one of the important actions taken. California is to get the first meet next winter. Job Barnett of Long Beach, Cal., who was appointed one of a committee of three to determine the location of the meet, announced it would be held at Long Beach, about the middle of January.

Medals to become the permanent possessions of the winner of the diamond tournament each year, were provided. In the past the winner has been awarded the custody of the Diamond Medal for one year. The permanent annual medal is to be awarded in addition to the custody of the perpetual trophy.

It was decided that the annual tourney, by divisions, should be rotated between Washington Park, Lincoln Park, and Garfield Park. In the past the first division tourney has always been held at Washington Park, while Lincoln and Garfield have been disappointed in their efforts to get the first division instead of the second, third, and Diamond Medal divisions.

Hiram Hayden of Cleveland, recorded his sixth straight victory in the second division at Lincoln Park yesterday, taking a commanding lead for the title of this section. The summary:

AMERICAN ROQUE LEAGUE TOURNEY

Diamond Medal Division
James Keane, Chicago, defeated A. G. Buffam, Los Angeles, 32-14.
Keane defeated Abel Jacobson, Chicago, 32-12.

H. Selden, Kansas City, Mo., defeated W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32-9.
A. G. Buffam, Los Angeles, defeated Abel Jacobson, Chicago, 32-8.

Buffam defeated Gerald Brasill, 32-28.
P. C. Turner, Pasadena, defeated Selden, 32-16.

A. G. Argenbright, Kansas City, defeated Selden, 32-24.
Turner defeated Brasill, 32-11.

First Division
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, defeated W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 32-15.

I. A. Reed, Bedford, defeated Job Barnett, Long Beach, 32-14.
H. H. Davis, Newcastle, defeated J. T. Ennis, Chicago, 32-14.

P. C. Jones, Chicago, defeated C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 32-19.
C. W. Davis, Newcastle, defeated Lester Clark, Chicago, 32-24.

J. C. Lathrop, Chicago, defeated Rounds, 32-15.
Hoagland defeated Barnett, 32-14.

Hoagland defeated C. G. Carlson, Chicago, 32-12.
L. Wells, Chicago, defeated Ennis, 32-15.

Lathrop defeated Ennis, 32-26.
Jones defeated Wells, 32-17.

Ennis defeated Zimmerman, 32-18.
Barnett defeated Lathrop, 32-22.

Wells defeated Reed, 32-19.
Reed defeated Lathrop, 32-19.

ROUSH SEEKS TO GET
BACK INTO RED FOLD

CHICAGO, July 20—Eddie Roush, Cincinnati National outsider, who held out for an \$18,000 annual salary and a three-year contract, has opened negotiations with Commissioner Landis for reinstatement, it became known today.

Roush refused to sign with the Reds this spring because the stockholders refused to meet his salary requests, but as the Cincinnati Club is making such a favorable showing in the pennant race, it is believed here that an effort will be made to bring Roush back into the fold.

Whether he is to receive the \$18,000 is not known.

ITALY ASKS VOICE
IN TANGIER AFFAIRMadrid Conference Anticipates
Meeting in London—Egypt's
Status Raised by France

MADRID, Spain, July 7 (Special Correspondence)—Surprises in connection with the tangled Tangier problem are now occurring with frequency, and every day the subject becomes apparently more difficult. Just now there is being held in Madrid one of the most impressive and far-reaching diplomatic conferences ever conducted in the capital. It is known that Tangier conferences between France and England are already being held in London and Paris, but nothing apparently has been heard of the much bigger and, in a sense, more important discussion in Madrid, the only ones in which Spain, who considers her interests in the question to be greatest, has a part.

Ambassadors Consulted
Both the Spanish ambassadors at London and Paris have been called to Madrid for conference with the Government. At the same time there have been conferences with the French and British ambassadors in Madrid, and conferences with all the lot together.

A long debate on Moroccan affairs is proceeding in the Chamber, but Tangier is being avoided as far as possible in the discussions. In the Senate, Senor Perez Caballero, observed that Tangier ought to be submitted to an international régime with England, Spain and France in control, Spain, with the largest interests to have a predominant position in the councils.

The Foreign Minister refused to enter into the details of the problem, but remarked that in the recent affair of the proposed French or Sultanate advertisement for tenders for the new harbor works, Spain felt that she could not take action without the most careful study of the circumstances and only after close conference with France, with whom it was essential that the best possible agreement should be maintained.

Italy Demands Voice
The new surprises, and they are of much consequence and significance, arise from two quarters, one being Italy and the other Egypt. Thus the fact of Tangier being the key to the Mediterranean, and at the same time of its being a possible source of enormous international difficulty, is strikingly emphasized. Italy asks to be allowed to be represented in the forthcoming London conference billed to take place before the end of July.

It is known definitely that Carlo Schanzer, Foreign Minister, while in London has pressed this demand. In this request, Italy will probably find few friends. Spain cannot recognize that Italian interests in Tangier are important. France, more than anyone, objects to the Italian effort to enter this difficult question, and it is believed that England feels that as Italy has had no concern with the question and the various agreements adopted hitherto, she had better keep out of it now.

Italy is not thinking of the Africa of today or tomorrow but of an indefinite number of years ahead and at the unmentioned but instinctive French general policy of ultimate possession of the whole of North Africa, the first step toward which is to obtain interest in Tangier. Italy holds Tripoli, and a part of the North African coast next door to a French domain where there is apparently considerable trouble brewing. Tunisia, a Franco-Italian agreement was made in 1912 by which France agreed to respect Italian rights in Libya, and Italy to do the same in regard to French rights in Morocco. Italy says that on the general, as apart from what might be called the immediate question, she has a full right to be represented at any conference on Tangier.

Egypt Brought In
France brings Egypt into the Tangier question by what is described as a new example of her remarkable ingenuity. It is understood she has intimated to England that she will agree to the latter maintaining a military guard on the Suez Canal on condition that England concedes to France pre-eminence in the settlement of the Tangier question, which, in her judgment was conceded in the treaty of 1904.

England, it is believed, responds that the two questions have nothing to do with each other, and that she cannot admit any mixing of them and compromises. The Straits of Gibraltar question is for her one of paramount importance, and as to the Suez Canal, there exists an Anglo-Egyptian treaty which establishes a sort of Monroe Doctrine in which England and Egypt are chiefly concerned, and with which France has nothing to do. Opinion in Egypt seems so far as information received here is concerned, to be strongly on the side of the English attitude in this matter.

ONTARIO SCHOOL
LAW TO BE TESTEDApportionment of Corporation
Taxes Causes Dispute

GÖDERICH, Ontario, July 4 (Special Correspondence)—Issue of a mandamus against the town of Göderich Separate School Board and Goodrich Separate School Board and the decision of the Town Council to defend the action brings before the courts a case of Dominion-wide interest in connection with the apportionment of corporation school taxes to separate schools. The situation is the same in Göderich as in all towns of Ontario where corporations may make their own allotment of taxes, but hitherto there has not been open strife.

A history of the Göderich case shows that the head office of the Western Canada Flour Mills in Toronto sent the Göderich council notice that the company had transferred \$200 of the mills' assessment to the Separate School Board, according to Section 66 of the Separate

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Advertisements, by States and Cities

Letters to the Editor

PRaise BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS

ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Regulating Aircraft

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The prominence which is frequently given to aircraft accidents emphasizes the urgent need for public expression demanding the immediate enactment of federal legislation regulating flying.

Within the last few weeks a number of editorial and news discussions have been noted in your paper, but we wish to point out that regret along will not remedy the situation. We therefore request you to call to the attention of your readers that the organized aircraft industry for the last three years has sought the passage of regulatory law. A bill to this end (S. 3076, sponsored by Senator Wadsworth, passed the Senate months ago, and is being revised for passage in the House by Representative Winslow. Consideration will be hastened to the degree that public demand is manifest.

The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce estimates there are 1200 commercial aircraft in operation. During the year Oct. 1, 1920-Oct. 1, 1921, these flew 6,250,000 to 6,500,000 miles, carrying 250,000 passengers. Six hundred of these planes were piloted by cypsy fliers, who lack corporate or legal responsibility. Of the 114 accidents causing 49 deaths and injuries to 89, reported in the period named, most, if not all, were among this class of fliers. Six hundred planes are controlled by 125 operators with a fixed base or financial responsibility, which, to a degree, results in reliability such as would be realized more completely were federal law in existence. Yet these operators, who made 130,736 flights, covering 2,907,245 miles and carrying 122,512 passengers, did not, in the period named, kill a single person in straight commercial flight. It is from this record, rather than from that of the itinerant flier, that the safety of flight should be judged. And

with this record as a basis, it is apparent that federal law, imposing regulations upon those who at present are irresponsible, will have most beneficial results. State or local ordinances are ineffective; national control alone will meet the need.

AERONAUTICAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF AMERICA, INC.
501 Fifth Avenue, New York, July 12, 1922.

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I notice in the columns of your paper that the adoption of a national flower is again in the thoughts of some of the people. It would seem to be an appropriate time for such an event, as many occasions of national interest have been consummated at or near the centenary celebration.

Of those proposed in the paper under date of the twenty-second, none is really sweetly fragrant except the arbutus, already chosen as the state flower of Massachusetts.

Do you not think the wild rose, which does or could grow in every state of our Union, would be a good symbol of what our Nation stands for, liberty, justice, purity, life, progress for all.

From the beginning of history, the rose has been used symbolically as of national importance; Persia, I believe, has a large rose as its flower. England the primrose, and as the United States of America stands first among nations for religious and political freedom, would not the wild rose, the foundation of all the rose family, be a fitting representative?

In these days when the encirclement of liberty is so near at hand, it seems to me it would not only meet with the approval of our citizens, but our brothers and sisters across the seas.

(Signed) C. W. BACHELDER
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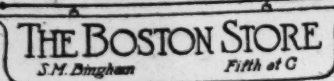
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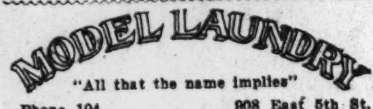
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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Cumulus Said:

CUMULUS said:
What ho!
Here I go!

And that's what Cumulus said.
"And who," you ask, "was Cumulus?"

To begin at the beginning, where we all like to begin, with names as with everything else, Cumulus was "a heap"; that is, Cumulus is Latin for "heap." To proceed to the last and middle names of Cumulus, they are—just—Cumulus.

And now you are still wondering who Cumulus was, and why he said what he did say, and what he was a heap of, whether of sand or of soap-suds or whatnot.

For yes, Cumulus was rather a heap of sand and of soap-suds combined, with a white base something like a sand-pile and a fluffy soap-bubbly top. Indeed, Cumulus was just that—a fluffy soap-bubbly heap of summer cloud, and he was saying, sing-songily,

What ho!
Here I go!

a sort of cloud-nonsense-verse, because he was sailing, oh so gayly, through the blue summer day of cloudland, and liking it immensely, the blue summer day, himself, and the verse.

Along Came Cirrus

But then—along came Cirrus, also of Latin name and ancestry, Cirrus equalling "a wisp of hair," and a Cirrus Cloud being the wispy, filament kind that trails and straggles across the sky like bits of your hair, or your doll's (or your sister's doll's) hair, that need brushing.

Yes, along came Cirrus in little fluffy tufts and stray pig-tails of wifty, wifty white cloud. And Cirrus spoke never a word.

But Nimbus spoke. (Latin, Nimbus—?) "Oh do you indeed, Good Cumulus, do you indeed! Well, then, we shall see. . . ."

Ho, hi!
Here I go!
I can scud
and
I can fly.

And here you ask, "What happened next?"

For it is time something happened, and all this talking and boasting put an end to it. It is time, I say, something happened.

Something did happen. Something always happens when Nimbus appears on the horizon. Sometimes it's a rainbow afterward; sometimes it's a windstorm beforehand; but always it's a rainshower in the middle. For that's what Nimbus is—rain-cloud. And of course what happened was—rain.

The Rain Poured

So the rain poured and Cumulus scurried out of reach or sight of it. Cirrus, pale and wispy, had already trailed off into a corner (if there is a corner in skyland—is there?). And Nimbus had it all to himself for half an hour. In summer, you know, the Nimbus clouds pack and unpack very quickly and go as frequently and irregularly as all the rest of the world on its summer holidays.

As soon as Nimbus had unpacked his load of rain—he disappeared. And sure that when the sun's rays had drawn up sufficient moisture from the earth, he would have his chance again. And presto!

Cumulus appeared. And then Cirrus straggled out in the little fringed threads and delicate, fibrous plumes. And Cumulus began heaping up along the horizon. But I must tell you more about Cumulus.

Cumulus can turn into ever so many shapes and be ever so many kinds of clouds, one after another, and in very quick succession. He can break up into small rosettes, called Broken Cumulus, or the waves of feathery markings that make the "mackerel sky"; or toss off his soap-bubbly top into tiny globules and feathery strands till you can hardly tell which is Cumulus and which is Cirrus, so that they might almost be called (and they often are) Cirro-

appears of his own accord; or straighten himself out into flattened bands like Stratus (another Latin fellow—layer, equaling flat, horizontal layers of clouds).

And that's just what Cumulus did do all of this summer afternoon—just that. He grew flatter and flatter, and straighter and straighter, until at sunset time, when some of the clouds had toddled off to bed-time on the other side of the world, Cumulus had become just Stratus, or just like Stratus, I'm not sure which. Perhaps he was Strato-Cumulus. At any rate, the long, beautiful bands of him flamed with the colors of the down-dipping sun, while several little Cumulus Cloudlets floated about in the rose-yellow light. Then Cumulus turned his lining side to the Strato part of him folded into pink and purple bands. Soon stray shreds of Cirrus across the way were busy catching afterglow.

Only Nimbus was not in sight. And yes, there was even a hint of Nimbus (or was it Cumulo-Nimbus?) around the corner (did you say skies had corners?) trying to decide whether he or the moon had better come out first.

Now Cumulus almost made that sunset. Isn't he a clever fellow?

MARGARET LLOYD.

Notes About Candles

EVERYBODY has heard of King Alfred and his candles. How he had them made, with 12 divisions marked across them, and how this was the King's way of timing himself for the different things he had to do during the day. Six of these candles, we are told, lighted in succession lasted exactly 24 hours. A curious thing about them was that they were made by the King's chaplains, of all people. Alfred was not the only person who measured time by candle-burning. It was generally done before the invention of clocks, and, of course, the candles had to be carefully made, great attention being paid to their length and thickness, so that they burned the appointed length of time and not some faster than others.

There is a curious custom connected with candles, which was at one time general everywhere and which in some places in Europe has survived to our own times. That was selling things at auction by the burning of a candle. Land was usually sold in this way. A candle, usually an inch of candle, was lighted and then anyone could offer a sum of money for the land. The candle went on burning and people went on bidding and, when the candle went out, the person who had made the last offer won the land. Sometimes just when the candle was getting low, the bidding would be very quick. If two or three persons wanted the land badly and each one hoped to be left in when the candle went out, it must have been most exciting. It was not always an inch of candle. Sometimes a pin would be stuck into the candle and, when it had burned down so far that the pin fell out, then the bidding had to stop.

So candles have been employed for other uses than just for giving light, the real purpose for which they are made. Besides candles people used to have oil lamps for lighting pur-

poses and also torches, which were splinters of wood covered with rosin or pitch, and links, pieces of rope covered with rosin. But none of these gave much light and, if we should see the rooms and streets people lived in those times, we should think them dark, indeed.

When wax candles were first made, they were very expensive. So much so that it was said that no one but kings or princes could afford to have them. One of the high officials in the royal household was the candle bearer, who, on great occasions, used to walk backward before the king and queen and bow three times as he walked. To do this, holding a lighted candle in the hand without spilling any of the grease, must have required a good deal of practice, one would think. At the court of the ancient kings of Wales, the candlebearer to royalty was allowed a piece of candle as long as the breadth of his hand. It does not sound much to have presented to one, but we must remember that this was in the times when candles were enormously expensive. Then, further, he was given all the candle fragments that there were and he could claim, also, the tops of candles on condition that he bit them off! Most of us would agree that, even when candles were considered a great luxury, we should have to want them badly indeed before we would get them by biting them.

Down Hill

Did you ever hear of mules coasting down hill? It does seem an odd idea, but it is a fact, though they do not coast on snow, as you may take it for granted that they must. Oh, no.

In Ecuador, South America, there are steep hillsides where traveling is an exceedingly difficult matter. The best way to get down them is to slide down! And so, these hillsides are es-

pecially prepared so that the mules, which are used there as horses are used elsewhere, can slide down easily.

When a mule reaches a good sliding-place he puts his front feet in a slanting position and his hind feet close together, with the legs bent as if he meant to lie down. Then, off he slides, swaying his body to suit the curves in the road, and keeping his balance just right, providing the rider does not check him. A wise rider leaves all the management to the mule!

Our Post Office

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The letters Jenny writes to me, Each like a little book, She hides within a hollow tree That overhangs the brook, The singing brook that flows between Her garden and our bowling green.

Jenny can climb a little stile To reach our letter box,

But I should have to walk a mile, So off come shoes and socks, And straight across the brook I go, Wading where water lilies grow.

In Jenny's letters often-times Are sketches small and neat, Of birds and trees, or little rhymes About the roses sweet:

In letters that I post to her I put lad's love or lavender.

The Wrong Train

"HEY, Billie, what do you think? Mom's is going to take me with her to California when she goes."

"Crickets! That's great. Injuns, cowboys, an' everything. When are you going, Tadpole?"

"Right off, tomorrow."

Tadpole, or Samuel Hunter, on be-

ing by telling him of the delights and joyful days ahead of them on the coast, but Tadpole refused to be comforted; he wanted "Injuns an' cowboys."

"Hands up!"

The train had come to a sudden rise of grade and now began to labor slowly through the low hills. The track twisted and turned. Often Tadpole could see the last car, as they swung around some extremely sharp horseshoe. Suddenly the train lurched to one side. They heard the grating of a switch, the grinding squeal of brakes applied quickly and the train came to a standstill with such a jerk that all the passengers were thrown violently forward.

"Jiminy! what was that?" exclaimed Tadpole, recovering himself and jumping to his feet.

Some of the men started for the doors, to see if anything had happened. "Sit still!" snapped a voice from the front end of the car. Everyone turned and looked toward the door. Several women shrieked.

"Hands up," snapped the same voice from behind a mouth covered with a black handkerchief. The doorway at that end of the car was in shadow, but the figure of the person standing with a revolver in one hand and a Stetson in the other could be made out.

"Wow! Mom, it's a highwayman!" "Hush!" whispered his white-faced mother, putting her hand on his knee. "You mustn't move."

"Look at his pistol, will you. He's a regular one."

"Be quiet, Samuel." His mother never called him "Samuel" unless she was displeased with him, so he subsided and watched, fascinated by the movements of the masked bandit, although his heart beat fast, as he admitted afterward in a letter to his chum. Behind this highwayman was another who covered the car, while the first one passed his hat from one seat to another. With frightened looks women took off their valuables and dropped them in the extended hat. The men followed with their pocket-books, rings and watches. One fat gentleman in the middle of the car had gone to sleep, and had not even been awakened when the train stopped suddenly. The bandit who was passing the hat, when he came to the fat man, dug his pistol not at all gently into his ribs. The man set up with a stunt.

"Have we reached Tucson?" he gasped, struggling to his feet and blinking in the light.

"No, we haven't and not likely to unless you come across with your pocketbook."

The fat man hesitated.

"Come on!" The bandit prodded the fat man with his gun. The other passengers heard him grunt, but dared not look around, for fear of bringing down on themselves a bullet from the man at the door. Tadpole was fascinated. Here was the west with a vengeance. Regular two gunmen with all the trimmings. The "Injuns" might have been tame, but the "bad men" were real at least.

The fat man was handing over his watch and digging down into the pocket of his coat for the wallet.

"Come on! Get going!"

I haven't got all day.

The fat man hastened and fumbled desperately at his pocket. He got the wallet partly out, when it struck. The bandit tore it from the pocket and turned to Mrs. Hunter. Tadpole had his eyes glued on the masked face and thought he detected a faint twinkle in the man's eyes, when suddenly the door slammed at the back end of the car and the conductor rushed in.

"Here, what's the meaning of this! You've got the wrong train! You've stopped the Sunshine Limited. Are you crazy?"

The bandit faced around, dropped the handkerchief from his face, while the other hastened forward from the doorway, and out of the gloom stepped a camera man and a director.

"Sorry, old top," said the director; "your train is late and we thought you were the special."

The passengers gazed as though they were thunderstruck.

"Folks, I'm sorry." The director turned to the passengers. "I thought you acted uncommon natural. I'm mighty sorry for what's happened, but we were going to stage a train hold-up on the special that was due here a few minutes ago. We thought you were the special. You've made the picture. Howling success. Thanks! Come on, Lew."

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Just as It Was, Bounding Away an Indian Burst Through the Deep Forest

A Humble Gift

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PETER and his father had been making a visit to Peter's aunt and uncle in the country. Just as the visitors started to drive home, Aunt Sally pressed a package into Peter's hand.

"It is just a farewell present, Peter dear," she said.

As soon as the car was under way Peter eagerly opened the package to see what it contained. A soft worsted ball met his eyes. Peter's lip curled as he threw the ball on the floor of the car. "What does Aunt Sally think I am—a baby?" he demanded.

Peter's father did not reply for a moment, then he said quietly: "I know of a boy named Peter, a boy of the Long Ago, who lived in England in the time of Good Queen Bess, who, like you, was given a gift by his old aunt which he treated with scorn. Yet, later, that gift played a great part in his fortune."

"Tell about him," Peter ordered, and he looked expectantly up into his father's face, all his irritation disappearing at the prospect of a story. So as they rolled homeward along the country road Peter's father related the following tale:

"At the time when my story begins the Peter of whom I am going to tell you was just setting forth in one of two small ships that were bound for the New World. The ships were under the charge of two masters, Amados and Barlow, who were in the employ of a very fine gentleman named Sir Walter Raleigh, who hoped to found an English colony on the other side of the sea."

"Now Peter had been page to Raleigh and had pleaded with the good knight that he should be allowed to go on the voyage. Sir Walter consented, though he himself was not to go in person. He had long thought that Peter was getting too many airs in his head, living as he did with fine ladies and gentlemen about the court. He hoped that a voyage such as this might knock a great deal of the nonsense out of his head."

"Now as the ships were about to sail away from the English town of Plymouth, one April day in the year 1584, a poor old woman, who was the proud Peter's aunt, came down to the ship and, before all the sailors, made Peter a parting gift of a tin basin and ewer, or pitcher, as you would say. Her husband, who was a smith, had obtained the tin in Cornwall and hammered out a very pretty little basin on which he had lettered the motto: 'Pity the Poor.' In those days, they often put such sentences on their bowls."

Peter Scorns the Gift

"Now Peter had dwelt with the gentry so long that he was ashamed of his aunt in her old woolen dress and of the gift which she so kindly brought him. He had long washed in a silver basin, so that such a bowl as this seemed worthless to him. Moreover, his heart was so hard that he did not see when he looked at the gift, all the love which his old aunt and uncle had put into it for him; so, thanking his aunt with scant politeness, he put the

basin and ewer into his sea chest and thought no more about them.

"After a long voyage the ship on which he sailed came to what we now know as the coast of North Carolina, and dropped anchor before a beautiful low-lying island. Soon after Peter saw, for the first time, the red men of whom travelers had so often spoken in his hearing. One of them ran along the shore when the boat anchored, and made signs of great joy and excitement. A few days later the brother of a great chief rowed out to the ship accompanied by his wife and 40 of his warriors."

"Now the master of the ship was eager to make good friends of the Indians, so he gave them food and drink, and brought out many things that he thought would please them to see and to own. He showed them ruffs, and pointed shoes, and buckles and weapons, such as the gallants of that day used. But Granganimeo, for that was the name of the chief's brother, showed little interest in them. Then, suddenly, Peter passed by, carrying in his hands the tin basin which his kind aunt had given him. He intended to fill it with fresh water and give the ship's cat a drink."

"The Indians Are Interested

"To his surprise the Indian chief's brother made signs of intense interest when he saw the bowl, motioning to Peter to bring it nearer, and showing the greatest excitement and delight as he examined it. He showed it to his wife, who was a very shrewd little woman with strings of white coral bound about her dark forehead. She, too, seemed to be highly pleased with the bowl. And all the 40 warriors gathered near and praised it."

"Why Granganimeo was so taken with it none of the Englishmen could imagine, but it was plain to be seen that it had quite captured his fancy."

"After some conversation with his followers, the Indian heaped up at Peter's feet some beautiful furs, worth many nobles in English money, and showed by signs that he would like to trade these for the tin basin. Peter could hardly keep his face straight, as he made the exchange with his master's consent. A few minutes after the Indians went back to the shore, making friendly signs to all the white men, but especially to Peter, who had traded them the bowl."

"When Peter looked at all the rich furs that were now his to take back to England, he did not think so meanly of the basin which had brought him this good fortune; but he could not find any of his party, or see any sign of the ship. He did not like to call for help, for fear of attracting the attention of Indians who might be unfriendly. At last, when he was worn out with searching for his friends, he heard a little cry, and hastening in its direction, he came upon a young deer caught fast in a covered pit which some Indian had made for a trap. Now Peter was very fond of animals and, with a good deal

of trouble, he managed to free the deer. Just as it was bounding on its way, an Indian burst through the dense forest in great displeasure, and, grabbing Peter by the arm, began pulling him after him through the woods."

"After a walk, that was sometimes a run, they drew near to a group of rough huts, built of cedar inside a stockade of sharp trees, such as the Indians used to keep out their enemies. Into this inclosure poor Peter was dragged. The red man then began a long harangue to a small group of Indians who gathered around him, apparently telling them that this strange white boy had freed his deer. As they talked and frowned, Peter knew that they were deciding what punishment to bestow upon him."

A Dramatic Rescue

"Then, suddenly, from out the largest of the huts an Indian woman ran. About her dark forehead white coral was wound. Peter knew her at once. She was not bashful now. She was as bold as a lion. She went straight up to the angry Indian and, taking his arm from him, she broke them into bits and threw them on the ground; then she smoothed Peter's arms and breast, and talked fast to her own people. Peter knew that she was telling them that they must not touch a hair of his head. Next she brought water and bathed Peter's feet, after which she set food before him with great ceremony as if he had been a great man instead of a humble little boy."

"You may be sure that Peter wondered at all this, but suddenly he understood. For Granganimeo, the woman's husband, appeared in the doorway, with all his followers, and, taking his arm from him, she broke them into bits and threw them on the ground; then she smoothed Peter's arms and breast, and talked fast to her own people. Peter knew that she was telling them that they must not touch a hair of his head. Next she brought water and bathed Peter's feet, after which she set food before him with great ceremony as if he had been a great man instead of a humble little boy."

"If Peter had dared, he would have laughed outright, the basin looked so droll worn as if it had been armor."

"With signs the chief and his wife showed Peter how pleased they were to have the basin, and how well it defended him from all his enemies' arrows."

"Then, when they had entertained Peter still further with all love and kindness, Granganimeo sent him safely back to the ship with an escort

THE HOME FORUM

Up in a Balloon

THE great spherical mass looms above us as we climb into the basket in readiness for her first air trip in a free balloon. The pilot carefully ties the fragile looking tape that operates the rippling panel in a slip bow to the ring just above our heads. This ring is attached to leads taken from the network of fine rope that covers the whole exterior of the silk envelope, and from it by means of other ropes the basket is suspended.

In answer to a command from the groundman the pilot breaks the cord that ties the neck of the balloon and we can now peer right up into the seeming nothingness of the interior. Quickly the heavy sandbags hooked to the outside of the basket are taken away, half a dozen men distributing their weight around to hold her down. They try her for equilibrium and she pulls a little as if anxious to be off. A few more bags of sand are taken aboard. This time she is all right with just sufficient lift to carry us easily skywards. The pilot tests the altimeter and then the valve. Reaching for a bag of sand to hold in readiness, he gives the signal. The men holding her give way, we commence at once to ascend.

Higher and higher we rise, the horizon increasing with each hundred feet of height, until, at two thousand feet the whole vast expanse of the city lies beneath us surrounded upon all sides by the green fields of the countryside. All sense of height is now gone, there is none of speed—just the earth laid out below us like a picture drawn in the sand. The river gleams like a silvery snake; roads show as fine white lines drawn across the ground; a little country town reminds one of a pile of bricks erected by a child. Still higher we rise.

Some of us take out maps and amuse ourselves with plotting the course of our strange vessel, others examine more closely the mechanism of the balloon. A rope passes up through the center of the balloon and operates the valve letting the gas escape if we wish to descend. The red ribbon of the rippling panel passes up and is lost to sight hidden by the contour of the envelope; this if pulled will tear a segment of the fabric away and let the gas out in a rush. In the basket is coiled a heavy rope several hundred feet in length which we presently let down to hang in space beneath the basket; the trail rope is used to steady the balloon and to act as a drag when landing. A finer and much shorter rope has a look of steel strength about it and attached to this is the double pronged grapple. The floor of the basket is carpeted with canvas; it is the cover used to pack the envelope in when we come to land again.

A streak or two of mist drifts through

the ropes, increasing and becoming damper with each moment. It is as if we are suddenly enveloped in a thick sea mist; in reality we are in the clouds. Everything is blotted out by the surrounding vapor, the altimeter tells us we are steadily rising. Quite suddenly we break through and are greeted by the great glowing orb of the sun shining in a sky of azure blue. The warm rays intensify the lift and we rise quickly. The clouds gradually take form below us appearing as a

foamy tumbling mass of white with here and there a gap marked by a patch of blackness. We are still rising. The pilot reaches for the valve rope and lets out gas in short puffs, the while he watches his instrument with concentrated care. At last we begin to fall. The clouds once more lose shape and envelop us in damp clinging mist, until presently as we peer downwards we catch a glimpse of earth again.

Nearer and nearer we approach the earth. The gas, cooled by our downward passage through the clouds, loses buoyancy and we career downwards in a precipitous fall. The earth rises towards us alarmingly. Sand is hastily thrown out, then more and more, the trail rope touches and drags across the ground, the pilot grabs a bag of sand and throws it bodily overboard. This combined with the fact that part of the trail rope drags snake-like upon the ground decreases the dead weight of the balloon, our fall is arrested, so very slowly we begin to rise again.

For a time we drift along, now passing close over a village spire, next rising slightly to negotiate with safety higher ground. All the while we grow poorer by reason of expended gas and sand. Once our trail rope scrapes the roof top of a farmhouse and the inhabitants rush out to gaze at us in amazement.

Our pilot searches the landscape and examines the map more frequently. A man of vast ballooning experience he aims to dump us down close to a main line station and thus ensure a quick passage home. We prepare to land. The pilot estimates to bring her down in a large green field now close ahead, just beyond a tiny wood. One of us stands by with the grapple ready at the command to cast it out; another holds the last two bags of sand. The pilot pulls hard upon the valve rope and the gas is allowed to escape in long gasps. Down we go, or up comes the earth, so it seems to us. The trail rope measures itself in increasing length upon the ground. More gas is let out. We are falling rapidly. The earth rushes madly towards us. "Sand!" calls the pilot, and over go both bags pell mell. "Grapple!" Away goes the grapple. "Hold on, boys," warns the pilot, and we brace ourselves with feet apart for the bump. Three times we bump with headlong force. As we lift the last time the pilot snatches at the red tape of the rippling panel and the balloon loses shape. Another mighty crash and the basket heels right over. "Hold on, boys!" "Hold on!" We hold on to the ropes and each other. The basket lifts a little and drags a few feet across the ground, then settles down. There is a smell of gas. Looking up we see the great mass of the balloon looking like a punctured bladder. Carried by the wind it falls away from us and begins to settle a mass of silk and jumbled network upon the ground. We crouch low to avoid the falling ring and ropes. The pilot leaps out and, pulling at the subsidizing mass, drags it clear of the hedge. He calls to us and tumbling out in turn we hasten to make good use of the last flicker of gas in our deflating steed and spread the envelope in a semblance of order upon the grass. The flight is over.

Conrad's Style

What is the grand secret of Conrad's success? Not, I am convinced, his genius; because there was real genius in his earlier works, and they were not successful. I am afraid his popularity has been gained by his style.

Ambition

The small dust-coloured beetle climbs with pain O'er the smooth plantain leaf, a spacious plain! Then higher still by countless steps conveyed, He gains the summit of a shivering blade, And flirts his filmy wings and looks around, Exulting in his distance from the ground.

—Robert Bloomfield

Philistine as a reality. Men of sense actually supposed, that masterpieces of literature were shaken out of the sleeve of genius between orgies without preparation or study. The writer was too new a figure in the world to be understood.

Not only is this "Bohemia" a myth, its tradition is "bad form" among men of genius who succeed in the arts—poetry, painting, sculpture, the play. The genius may still fail or his recognition may be delayed, but he is often an amazingly respectable character. He has "conscience," to use the word applied by a brilliant French

"In That Same Hour"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT burdens might be escaped, what loads of anxiety and care might be dismissed, what doubts and fears could be conquered if the spiritual import of that freedom-bringing declaration of the Master, "It shall be given you in that same hour," were but understood. He had been talking with his disciples concerning the coming experiences in connection with their efforts to bring his gospel, or good news, to a sin-laden and grief-stricken world. Among other things, he said to them, "Ye shall be brought before governors and kings for my sake . . . but when they deliver you up, take no thought how or what ye shall speak: for it shall be given you in that same hour what ye shall speak." While the context of this verse deals specifically with the proper speech to be supplied at the proper time and in a proper manner, this promise, "It shall be given you in that same hour," is applicable to every conceivable condition of need.

The writer recalls with gratitude the time when this promise was first presented. Said the Christian Science practitioner: "You are clinging to self and its supposed activities: this brings worry and an inability to forget self. Let go; and let God, divine Mind, guide and direct you." This advice, to one who planned carefully in advance every detail of daily experience seemed nothing short of suicidal. However, the attractiveness of the theory of living one day at a time, and a willingness to test it, paved the way to realization. From the outset, the proofs that "it shall be given you in that same hour" began to accumulate. There seemed to be a divine order seeking to manifest itself in daily affairs. Business calls were made at more advantageous times—at times which more frequently brought successful results. In this way fewer unnecessary calls were made, and with a resultant saving of time.

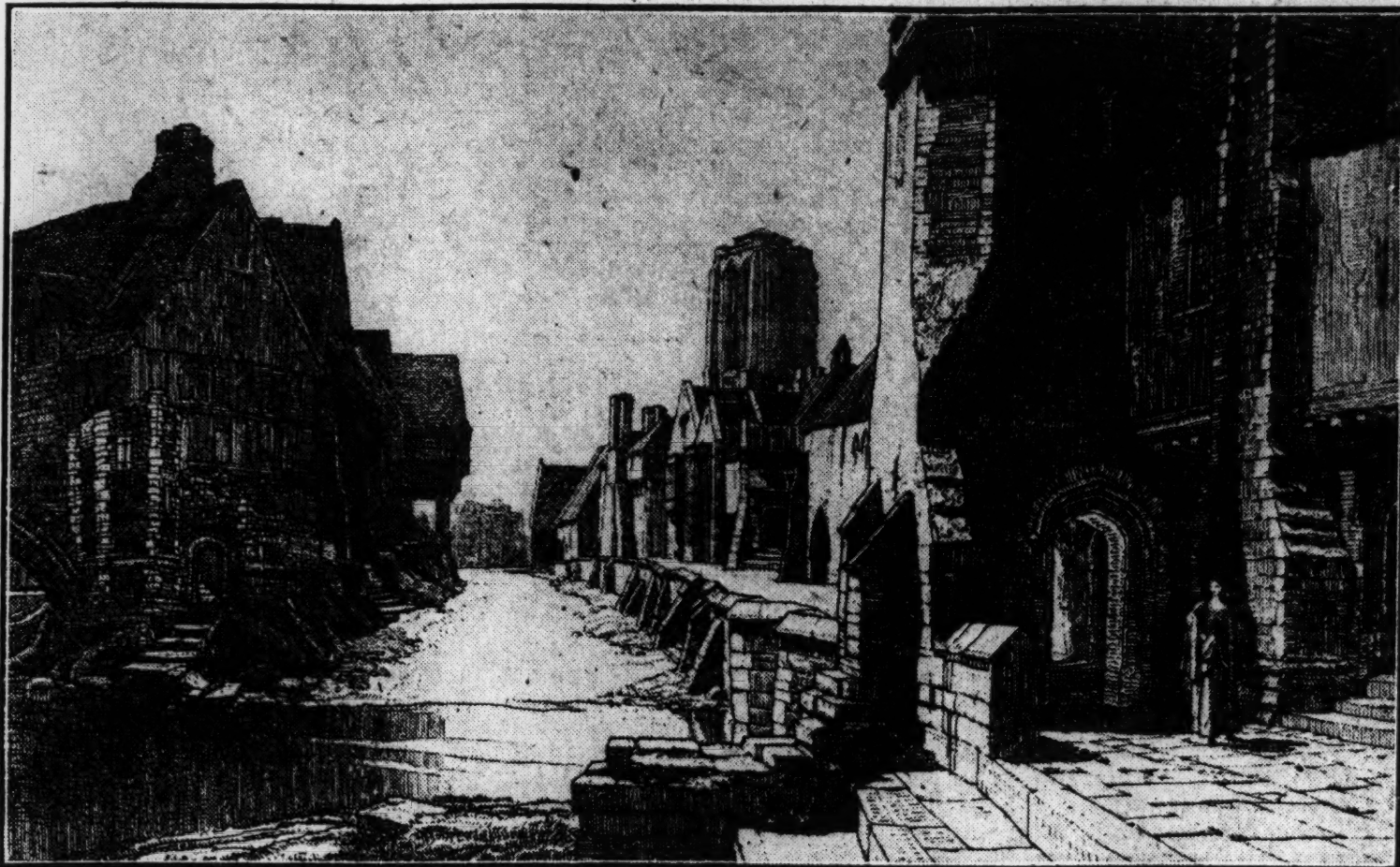
Through the dawning realization that in reality God, divine Mind, governs the universe, a sense of trust in such guidance was awakened, and with this disappeared, in a large degree, persistent self-consciousness. It is a common experience of any observer to note that even on a material plane one is more harmonious in the degree that one forgets self. These experiences are of course only temporary, because based on materiality; for when the diversion ceases, self rushes

back with its supposed troubles. Not so, however, with the self-forgetfulness that is born of the understanding of Christian Science.

If infinite divine Mind had cast off its creation—its ideas—requiring them to shift for themselves, then the so-called law of self-preservation would be in order, and ought to be observed. Fortunately, when one thinks about such a proposition, the idea of an all-wise creator abandoning his creatures to luck, chance, accident, disaster, and poverty is seen to be utterly inconsistent with the character of Deity, and consequently must be rejected.

On the other hand, the idea presented by Christian Science, namely, that God's ideas co-exist with Him; and are eternally provided for in safety, security, and prosperity, immediately appeals to reason and sanity, as being perfectly normal and proper. Even those who have not investigated Christian Science frequently remark when presented with this view, "Well, that is the way it ought to be, even if it is not." But through the logic and proof of Christian Science their doubts are removed, and that which "ought to be" is found to be so. Through Christian Science one is taught how to avail himself of all that is required to make environment harmonious, and to abide under divine protection. In writing of this phase of demonstration, Mrs. Eddy declares on page 494 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" that "divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

The identification with divine Mind that is made possible through Christian Science enables one to understand what Jesus meant when he declared, "I and my Father are one." Such relationship brings daily proof of the existence of divine order; and the conviction that each and every legitimate need will be met "in that same hour" brings an indescribable sense of freedom and relief from the supposed necessity for material thought planning for the future, with all its attendant anxieties, worries, and fears. And in the place of all this weary mortal burden there comes a sweet sense of security; and one in a large measure appreciates the Scriptural promises: "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms," and, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."



"The Ford," From the Etching by F. L. Griggs, R. E.

Photographed by permission of the Colnaghi Gallery, London

foamy tumbling mass of white with here and there a gap marked by a patch of blackness.

We are still rising. The pilot reaches for the valve rope and lets out gas in short puffs, the while he watches his instrument with concentrated care. At last we begin to fall. The clouds once more lose shape and envelop us in damp clinging mist, until presently as we peer downwards we catch a glimpse of earth again.

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For a time we drift along, now passing close over a village spire, next rising slightly to negotiate with safety higher ground. All the while we grow poorer by reason of expended gas and sand. Once our trail rope scrapes the roof top of a farmhouse and the inhabitants rush out to gaze at us in amazement.

Our pilot searches the landscape and examines the map more frequently. A man of vast ballooning experience he aims to dump us down close to a main line station and thus ensure a quick passage home.

We prepare to land. The pilot estimates to bring her down in a large green field now close ahead, just beyond a tiny wood. One of us stands by with the grapple ready at the command to cast it out; another holds the last two bags of sand. The pilot pulls hard upon the valve rope and the gas is allowed to escape in long gasps. Down we go, or up comes the earth, so it seems to us. The trail rope measures itself in increasing length upon the ground. More gas is let out. We are falling rapidly. The earth rushes madly towards us. "Sand!" calls the pilot, and over go both bags pell mell. "Grapple!" Away goes the grapple. "Hold on, boys," warns the pilot, and we brace ourselves with feet apart for the bump. Three times we bump with headlong force. As we lift the last time the pilot snatches at the red tape of the rippling panel and the balloon loses shape. Another mighty crash and the basket heels right over. "Hold on, boys!" "Hold on!" We hold on to the ropes and each other. The basket lifts a little and drags a few feet across the ground, then settles down. There is a smell of gas. Looking up we see the great mass of the balloon looking like a punctured bladder. Carried by the wind it falls away from us and begins to settle a mass of silk and jumbled network upon the ground. We crouch low to avoid the falling ring and ropes. The pilot leaps out and, pulling at the subsidizing mass, drags it clear of the hedge. He calls to us and tumbling out in turn we hasten to make good use of the last flicker of gas in our deflating steed and spread the envelope in a semblance of order upon the grass. The flight is over.

THE barometer of taste in the auction room where a sale of modern etchings was going on rose and fell, and no one could say why they all seemed to want a particular etching and so enhanced its price or why no one cared whether another etching was sold or not.

An American sitting near me was amused and greatly surprised when a Brangwyn fetched twenty-five shillings. We fell to discussing taste, its vagaries and fashions. He suddenly said, "Ah! but I know an etcher who gives me rare delight. And who is he?" I asked. "A man named Griggs," he answered; "have you ever heard of him?"

And then in that moment I was grateful. I could be myself, I could just let my enthusiasm run riot in my answer: "Heard of him! He is one of the very few in my own special portfolio." It is my business often to appreciate and admit that which I do not like. On the other hand, I often secretly like that which I do not admire. This is the confession of a critic. But here was a man talking to me of an etcher's work which I both heartily admire and like, and so I took him away to a delightful gallery I know of where most of Griggs' etchings could be seen.

It is an extraordinary thing in these days of wide interest in the craft of etching that so few people have come under the influence of Griggs' rare genius. It is also extraordinary the enthusiasm which marks the appreciation of those who do. His is the work

of the orderly mind. His imaginative plates are not vague fuzzy renderings in tone, but are just as clean in line and severe in treatment as his plates of architectural subjects. You can somehow follow his needle line for line and enjoy something of the thrill the artist obviously had in using it. Slow work is this. Not the rapid almost accidental scratchings of a Rembrandt. No superficiality is here, no flourish with the easy indifference as to its course. It is work belonging to the austere Dürer methods. Nothing is shirked and no false note is covered up by the loud hammering of another. Notice, too, the clean biting of line and the total absence of fouling and other technical tricks to get "atmosphere."

Griggs is mostly interested in architectural subjects, not all of which have actual models. Some of his best plates are of Gothic buildings of phantasy; creations of his own imagination, and for a moment he makes you sometimes think of Meryon. There is the same lofty treatment of the architectural theme. The same remarkable precision of detail. But where Meryon is interested in dramatic contrast, Griggs finds pleasure in the unusual happenings in medieval architecture with its severe utility. He seldom merely copies a church, a house, or a battlement, nearly always designing them for himself. In one remarkable plate Griggs has represented Osney as he was famous in bygone times, and if Griggs is right, it must truly have been a most magnificent building. There is no other living etcher who is working in just the same way.

Literary "Bohemia" an Illusion

ONE of the significant manifestations of ignorance respecting literary life is faith in the existence of "Bohemia." There is not a great capital in the world to-day without its purely imaginary and invented "Bohemia"—by the way, the very use of this word is evidence of an old-fashioned simplicity—and in this "Bohemia" are supposed to dwell the "Bohemians." There never was such a place even in the conventions of literature. It is now and always has been as mythical as More's "Utopia" or as the gardens of the Hesperides. The "near" genius who first wrote of it did not believe in it, and yet it remains the supreme literary illusion of the uninformed.

Murger, with an affection of learning that is characteristic, has the audacity to declare in a preface that "Bohemia" has always existed, that Homer lived in it as well as Shakespeare and Molière. Of Homer we know too little to be able to assert that his mode of life was irregular. It may be that the life of Shakespeare had its too unconventional aspects, but there is not a shadow of foundation for the belief that he was any such unkempt, idle, . . . vagabond as we find haunting the cheap restaurants of big cities to-day. Molière was no Bohemian—quite the contrary. These immortal writers of the past were not Bohemians because the conditions of their day permitted no such masquerade by serious workers. The illusion of a literary "Bohemia" could have arisen only from the peculiar economic conditions of the nineteenth century. These permitted for the first time an actual and active circulation of cash among a class of

people who hitherto got their wage only in kind. A free exchange of commodities set in with the industrial revolution and it became possible for the literary worker to see himself marketed as a commodity for the patronage of the masses. The talent that previously was exploited by a patron was now served up in the "market." The man of genius, of genius, became "free," but in another sense he became the slave of the "market." He did not have to suit the whim of a patron, but he had to cater to the taste of the mob.

Those who refused to cater to the mob in this fashion had to live in garrets on a pittance miserably, but only the raw Philistine infers that these characters populated "Bohemia." They lived solitary lives of hard work, as we know from the career of Balzac which is typical, and Balzac is the one who warns the young writer to be aware of the idleness which is so characteristic of "Bohemia." Nothing that can live was ever written in "Bohemia," and every writer of genius knows this well. Hence the emancipation of the writer from the "patron" of past ages did not make "Bohemia" anything more than the supreme literary illusion it has long been. It never existed outside the fairyland of poets on a pittance miserably, but to the "outsider" when there had emerged a class of men known as "writers" mysterious and inspired from on high. Shakespeare and Molière were not writers in the "Bohemian" sense. They were theatrical managers who incidentally wrote plays. Even a genius as recent as Goethe was a tutor to princely families or at best a theatrical director. Schiller was a professor of history. Much later than the era of the latest of these began that speculation in his own genius which may be said to comprise the foundation of every artist with pen or brush, every writer who has his own way to make in the world. The situation was novel, sufficiently novel to enable Murger to foist his fancy off upon the

On the Para River

January 9. The "Capella" left Para at three o'clock this morning, and continued up the Para River. Daylight found us in a wide brownish stream, with the shores low and indistinguishable on either bank. When the sun grew hot, the jungle came close in; it was often so close that we could see the nests of wasps on the trees, like gray shields hanging there. Between the Para River and the Amazon the waters dissipate into a maze of serpentine ditches. In width these channels usually are no more than canals, but they were deep enough to float our big tramp steamer. They thread a multitude of islands, islands overtopped with a massed growth which for our mast-heads. Our steamer was enclosed within resonant chasms, and the noise and incongruity of our progress awoke deep protests there.

The dilated loom of the rains, the cloud shapes so continental that they occupied, where they stood not so far away, all the space between the earth and sky, bulged over the forest at the end of every view. The heat was luscious; but then I had nothing to do but to look on from a hammock under an awning. The foliage which was pressed out over the water, not many yards from the hurrying "Capella," had a closeness of texture astonishing, and even awful, to one who knew only the thin woods of the north. It ascended directly from the water's edge, sometimes out of the water, and we did not often see its foundation. There were no shady aisles and glades. The sight was stopped on a front of polished emerald, a congestion of stiff leaves. The air was still. Individual sprays and fronds, projecting from the mass in parabolas with flamboyant abandon and poise, were as rigid as metallic and enameled shapes. The diversity of forms, and especially the number and variety of the palms, so overloaded an unseen standing that the parapets of the woods occasionally leaned outwards to form an arcade above our masts. One should not call this the jungle; it was even a soft and benignant Eden. This was the forest I really wished to find. Often the heavy parapets of the woods were upheld on long colonnades of gray palm boles; or the whole upper structure appeared based on low green arches, the pennate fronds of smaller palms flung direct from the earth.

There was not a sound but the noise of our intruding steamer. Occasionally we brushed a projecting spray, or a vine pendent from a cornice. We probed the forest then. In some shallow places were regiments of aquatic grasses, bearing long plumes. There were trees which stood in the water on a tangle of straight pallid roots, as though on stilts. This up-burst of intense life so seldom showed the land to which it was fast, and the side rivers and paranaes were so many, that I could believe the forest afloat, an archipelago of opaque green vapors. Our heavy wash swayed and undulated the aquatic plants and grasses, as though disturbing the fringe of those green clouds which clung to the water because of their weight in still air. There was seldom a sign of life but

the infrequent snowy herons, and those curious brown fowl, the ciganas. The sun was flaming on the majestic assembly of the storm. The warm air, broken by our steamer, coiled over us in a lazy flux. I did not hear the bell calling to meals. We all hung over the "Capella's" side, gazing, like a lot of boys.—H. M. Tomlinson, in "The Sea and the Jungle."

The Fresh Air Lady

Now if you'll be good, little sister, and still, Till mother comes back from the store, I'll tell you the wonderful story, I will. Of the Lady of Fresh Air once more, more, How she came to this dingy old kitchen of ours And wanted me out and away With our poor kids to a country of flowers. Where we laughed and we frolicked all day.

It was not a bit like these alleys between These tenements shaky and high. But all covered with carpets of velvet green, And with never no end to the sky. There were blossoms all purple and yellow and pink. And buttermilk right from the cow. And we had just as much as we ever could drink, And we hunted for eggs in the mow.

There were butterflies, gold-dusty all on their wings, And ducks that went quackety-quack, A basket of kittens—the cunningest things! And a horse—and I rode on his back! There were roosters and hens, and some wee baby chicks, And a pig with the curliest tail, And a brown woolly dog that could do lots of tricks, And a pond for the goslings to sail.

There were swings in the orchard, and tents on the lawn, It was just like a circus all time With something to see from the earliest dawn. And nothing to pay—not a dime. I slept in a room all alone by myself With curtains all lacy and new, And a bureau, and glass, and a clock on the shelf, And a table and rocking-chair, too.

The young lady fairy she comes every year In an automobile to our street— A big snorting red one—and oh! she's a dear, Her voice is so gentle and sweet, And if you get up when I call you each morn, And don't cry when I comb out your hair, She will waft you away just as sure as you're born To the beautiful Land of Fresh Air. Minna Irving.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Sole publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.
Printed in U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1922

EDITORIALS

Will Germany Ever Pay Her Debt?

THE highest wisdom that the statesmanship of Europe can bring to the problem of Germany's debt to the nations is reached in consent to further postponement. That the situation of her finances is such that the grant of time is not only wise, but practically unavoidable, is clear as day. But search is made in vain for an indication of any plan, policy, or substantial hope that the later day will find the Government of Germany any

better equipped to meet the promises she made in order to end the war. As a Government, her bankruptcy is evident. According to all the standards of ordinary business, she is an impossible debtor, to whom the loan of a farthing might as well be regarded as a dole and the transaction dismissed from record and memory. Yet the brightest expectation of her readiness to meet the next payment when it falls due is that she will have been granted loans by other governments than her creditors. Reduced to simple terms, the project is that Germany be helped to change the form of her debt from the promise to pay she signed as a condition of peace, to a promise to pay she will sign as a government in sore need of money—borrowing to get out of debt.

German bankruptcy is governmental. The German people are not bankrupt. But there is evident question if the condition of bankruptcy which compels postponements of pledged payments is not a bankruptcy of purpose to pay, of intention to meet solemn obligations, of honor, as much as of wealth. It is none too evident that the people of Germany, now their own governors, seriously intend to pay to France the fraction of restitution which the peace settlement named. They have repudiated the Imperial Government that incurred the debt, and it is not far to the conclusion that with that act they have repudiated the obligation that Government created.

How deeply the situation involves the nations that are not the direct victims of the failure to pay, is only made clearer with each dishonored pay day. It holds all the potentials of renewed resort to arms. It threatens the peace of the world. And upon that dark possibility rests the challenge to the treasuries of all governments. The vision that reaches no further than the easy conclusion that Germany shall be treated as financial culprits are dealt with in ordinary transactions may indeed be the peril of the times. Because it fails to take into account the method by which governments may enforce their claims—a method that has terrific costs not to be reckoned alone in dollars.

What may be watched for with eager concern is the development in places of authority of the sense of a world obligation that Germany's debts to the nations she hurt shall be paid, and paid without resort to armed foreclosure. She has come near to the point where reversion would be the requisite in the affairs of bankrupts of smaller scale. Her failure being of management, and not of resources, the liquidation is the problem of the entire family of civilized nations. American aid, for example, comes near to being as much an obligation as the response America made when she threw herself into the war. And it is but a part of that obligation which is, above all, the obligation to avoid recurrence of violence.

THE name of Franklin B. Hough is quite unknown to many, yet it was he who, after years of struggle, persuaded the Government of the United States to establish a forestry bureau. It is true that the total appropriation which Mr. Hough obtained from Congress was but \$3000, a sum which would probably not pay the postage bill of the American Forestry Association today, but it was a remarkable thing that he did in obtaining even such a grant, because it represented an awakened consciousness and gave a promise, which, of course, has been fulfilled many times since then, of better things to come. Today marks his centenary.

The work Mr. Hough started was a greater one than even he realized, and it is of extreme importance that the vision he had be appreciated today, because timber is being used in the United States in far larger quantities than it is being produced, and without adequate protection the situation that is presented is a grave one to face. This fact can be glimpsed from a comparison of the 5,000,000,000 board feet of lumber cut in 1850 with the almost 34,000,000,000 cut in 1920, the 1921 figures not yet having been compiled. It is true that there are more than 2,000,000,000 board feet standing in the United States, but any industry had better take stock of itself when it finds that it is using up its capital, even though it may appear that it has a vast reserve from which to draw, and this is the situation in regard to lumber in America today.

It is not opportune here to decide what forest policy should be employed. Various measures have been proposed and fully discussed in lumber trade journals and among those interested personally in this question. The essential thing to do is to keep a forest on the land, and to reforest areas which are better suited to growing trees than for any other purpose. Unless it is desired to leave to coming generations the legacy, which certainly would not be acceptable by America today, should the tables be reversed, of an impoverished and inadequate lumber supply, there is but one right thing to do and that is, by adopting a proper forest policy, to assure the future of American lumber.

BROADLY viewed, from whatever standpoint one might choose, no stronger appeal could possibly be made to

The Common Welfare

Americans than that by President Harding based on what he declares to be the welfare of all the people of a great nation. Predicating his declaration upon the unassailable assumption that it is the right of the people as a whole to demand and receive, through the orderly and customary channels of production and transportation, the supplies of

fuel necessary to their comfort and convenience, he calls upon the governors in those states where the orderly production of coal is now interrupted to co-operate with the national Government in correcting present abuses. It is gratifying to record the fact that this co-operation is being pledged. The summary action of the President was not taken precipitately. His determination to protect those mine operators and workmen who are willing to undertake the resumption of production and distribution followed the virtually unanimous refusal of the mine workers' officials to submit their cause to arbitration while returning to work under wage and other conditions which prevailed at the time of the strike on April 1. It may be said in behalf of the mine operators that a majority of those in the bituminous field pledged their unqualified acceptance of the arbitration plan. The anthracite operators accepted unconditionally. A minority of the bituminous operators accepted the theory of arbitration, but made exceptions to the specific plan which could not be considered. It was proposed that, with the resumption of work, the claims of the operators and operators should be considered by a national commission composed of three members of the mine workers, three representatives of the operators, and five representatives of the people.

There is no denying the fact that the action of the President is a direct challenge to unionized labor as it is represented in the coal-mining industry, and incidentally to the striking members of unions affiliated with the railroad crafts. It is made apparent that the mines are to be manned and operated, and that the product is to be transported under direction of the Government aided by the governments of the several states in which the mines are situated. For the time being, at least, the non-union mining field in the southeast which has been a thorn in the flesh of Labor for some years has been extended to include the entire coal-mining area of the United States. To both operators and operatives in the unionized field who have fought to defeat the inroads of the open-shop, under which system it is explained that both union and non-union workers are permitted to enroll, notice has been given that their failure to settle their own wage and working conditions has undone the organization work which they have sought for years to perfect and extend.

Labor could hardly have made a more disastrous tactical blunder, unless indeed it believed the time propitious in which to put its more radical theories to the test. Surely, if it is the desire of Mr. Gompers and Mr. Lewis to join issues with the Government, that desire is to be granted. The decision of President Harding is the only logical one he could have reached in the circumstances. Behind him are the American people, those whose welfare he has courageously undertaken to safeguard. In sympathy with him, no doubt, are thousands of unionized mine workers who would cheerfully have submitted their cause to the arbitration of the proposed commission.

With the co-operation of the governors of the several states assured, it would seem that the complete success of the plan to resume production of coal depends in no small degree upon the sincerity of the mine operators. The equities have not all been on their side. This fact is understood by all who have kept in touch with the situation since the strike began and before it was ordered. But it is significant and encouraging that they generally were willing to submit their case to arbitration. The opening of their mines now, except under direct compulsion, may make them open-shop workings for years to come. Possibly they hoped, by the delay attendant upon a long investigation, to escape the dilemma which they now are compelled to face. Perhaps they will conclude, during the coming experimental period, that their former troubles have disappeared with the non-unionizing of the entire coal-producing field. Circumstances seem about to place them, whether or no, on the same plane with their former troublesome rivals.

OUT of the welter of conflicting theories and suggestions for the immediate reform of all inequalities and defects in existing social systems, ranging from plans for increasing governmental control and regulation of trade and industry, to recommendations that most of the laws relating to industrial management should be repealed, there is emerging a pretty clear distinction in the public mind between the rights of private property and the claims of special privilege. So long as the critics of economic conditions in the great industrial nations joined with their complaints against the inequitable distribution of wealth an attack upon the institution of private property, they were doomed to certain failure. The fundamental instinct that tells the man who has produced something for his own use that his product belongs to him, and that in becoming a member of organized society he does not abandon his right of ownership, is too strong to be set aside for a socialistic or communistic order. Nothing could better promote the interests of the owners of great fortunes accumulated through grants of natural resources or class legislation, than the attempt of various schools of radical reformers to show that admitted abuses are the results of private ownership.

In the popular protests against the anti-property agi-

tation, defenders of conditions that are plainly anti-social and opposed to the general welfare affect to find a justification for the reactionary position that any meddling with established privileges is an assault on property rights. Here the extreme conservatives are just as seriously mistaken as are the radical groups, and in so far as they try to prevent legislative action designed to abolish every form of privilege, they are directly playing into the hands of the destructive enemies of society. It cannot be denied that as the result of ill-advised legislation in the past there have been created what are in effect monopolistic combinations, whose practices are, in some respects at least, contrary to the best interests of the people. The reply to demands for more strict regulation and control of these combinations, or for the repeal of laws bestowing favors or giving advantages to any particular interest: "You are assaulting property rights, you are an enemy of civilization," will carry no weight with reasonable persons. Private property needs no defense. It is its own justification. But regard for property rights should not be made an excuse for defeating the movement that is everywhere a manifestation of the democratic impulse: the abolition of all special privileges.

THOUGH the recent tariff war between France and Spain has been peacefully terminated by a formal commercial treaty, the relations between the two countries are not so cordial as might be expected from the number of things the two have in common. Perhaps they irritate each other because they are so close. The treaty, which it took all winter and most of the spring to negotiate, does not, as might have been expected, satisfy all the business interests on either side of the Pyrenees. If extreme protectionism is not a war maker, it certainly is not a pacifier. These commercial rivalries are accentuated by certain divergences of opinion and conflicting interests in foreign affairs.

France and Spain

But this friction between France and Spain is not due to any deep-seated mutual antipathy. If less is said than formerly about the Latin sisterhood, it is due to temporary and relatively slight causes, which is also true of the irritability between France and Italy. The rise of France, since the allied victory, to the position of leading military power on the European continent, seems to arouse the national susceptibilities of both her Latin neighbors, and yet Italy saved the Entente, first by remaining neutral and then by active intervention, and in the French Foreign Legion many thousands of brave young Spaniards risked all for the allied cause. A slight shift in foreign policies may bring the three nations together again. France is not in a position to remain isolated very long.

During the war Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, made certain moves toward a Latin federation in Europe. His negotiations landed him in jail, as the corollary of such a federation was a separate peace with Germany and the abandonment of Great Britain. Had he succeeded, the map of the world would today have been quite different. But M. Caillaux was an anti-clerical leader, and the ruling classes in Spain are strongly Roman Catholic. On both of these strings the Germans could not play at the same time. French public opinion, moreover, had been too often aroused by the facilities accorded in Spain to the German submarines, which lay in wait for French ships, both in the Mediterranean and in the Bay of Biscay. Furthermore, the Francophile sentiment of the Spanish radicals has for a long time been irritating to the classes that control the Government. During the war King Alfonso XIII, who is a Bourbon, was quoted in Paris as having remarked jocularly that the only pro-French Spaniards were himself and the rabble. This spring his personal influence has been exerted to bring the tariff war to a close.

In foreign affairs the interests of the two countries conflict both in South America and in northern Africa. On each of these continents the Spaniards feel they are being pushed out by the French. Though endowed by Spain with their language and social traditions, the South Americans are more and more coming to regard Paris as their intellectual capital, and the French commercial interests are endeavoring to occupy in the future the position acquired before the war in Latin America by the Germans. The Spaniards are out of the running, and this hurts their pride.

In Africa the commercial situation is similar. While France is consolidating her colonial empire, extending from Tunis to the Atlantic, the Spaniards are forced by various causes, both local and foreign, to consider withdrawing from their zone in northern Morocco. The colonizing days of Spain seem to be over. In the meantime, the "pacification" of the French zone is about finished, but though Spain has sacrificed many tens of thousands of soldiers, the rebels on the Rif mountain range still defy her. Last year her war budget rose to 719,000,000 pesetas, or only 100,000,000 pesetas less than France spent on her army the year before the Great War. If Spain withdraws to the towns on the seacoast, the task of pacifying the Rif would logically fall to France, but so also would the natural resources of the region.

In fact, it is chiefly due to British caution against having France as a neighbor across the Straits of Gibraltar that Spain has any zone in Morocco at all. The internal strength of Spain alone never justified any such attempt at colonial expansion. Similarly, the Spanish claims to Tangier, the chief seaport of her zone, which is now under an inefficient international régime, are based on British objections to French control. Tangier is one of the many Franco-British problems. Though a member of the Council of the League of Nations, Spain is no longer one of the great powers, but as deep-going internal changes appear to be imminent, she may recover. Her own natural resources have never been fully exploited,

THE establishment in the United States of the children's court is a recognition by an enlightened public opinion of the fact that children require special treatment—more human than legal—in the administration of justice. It is a recognition of the fact that, in its contact with minors, the function of the State is not punitive, but correctional; that the end to be sought in dealing with children—so unfortunate as to be haled before a court—is to help, rather than punish. In other words, the relation of the tribunal to the child is parental, especially in cases where the ordinary parental function has failed to achieve its ends and it is necessary to call in a supplementary influence.

Women Judges in Children's Courts

It is in harmony with this parental, or, more strictly speaking, maternal, function of the children's court as an instrument for social reconstruction that the Westchester Republican County Committee of New York has nominated a woman, Miss Ruth Taylor, a social worker of experience and high repute, as judge of the children's court to be established there. An issue that figures in the dispute that has followed the committee's decision is Miss Taylor's status, or rather her lack of a status, before the bar. Miss Taylor is not a lawyer. In passing on this phase of the question, Attorney-General Newton of New York has ruled that a judge of a children's court need not be a lawyer. Despite the opposition of certain lawyers in Westchester County, the Attorney-General's decision will commend itself to many thoughtful men, and probably to a larger number of thoughtful women.

It must be apparent, even on superficial analysis, that the judge in a court designed to help in the reconstruction or moral education of children will not be called upon to settle knotty legal questions. Such an official is in the position of dealing far more with the great book of human nature—and human nature in its early, impressionable and formative period—than with the book of the law. In fact, it is possible to imagine plenty of situations wherein an academic reading of the law would prove a detriment, instead of adding to the effectiveness of an official whose function is mainly parental. On this ground the nomination of a woman who is not a lawyer for judge of a children's court commends itself to common sense.

As to the action of the Republican Committee of Westchester County too much cannot be said in commendation. A woman's intuitive understanding of children, and her appreciation of the troubles, the perplexities and the resentments of childhood, fit her peculiarly to perform to good purpose the duties of a judge in a children's court. What is needed in such a tribunal is the quality of the heart, tempered by that of the head, that makes in the highest and most successful degree for the reformation of errant tendencies in childhood. A realm of law cannot mean anything to a child. It can only confuse the little culprit without touching a responsive chord. Assuming that the mind of the judge is adequate to her task, the message conveyed by a rebuke from her lips or a pat on the head from her hand, will go further, reach deeper and last longer—even to the shaping of the growth of the tree—than any amount of reasoning.

What the Republican County Committee of Westchester has attempted to do is to introduce the mother's influence in the administration of the law. In making that selection the committee seeks to bring the law and child nature into proper and normal relationship.

Editorial Notes

A STATISTICIAN figures that "if the population of the United States (not including Alaska and Hawaii) should continue to increase at the rate which prevailed during the representative period from 1906 to 1911, before the end of this century—which some of our children will live to see—we should have a population one-third larger on a land area about one-fourth smaller than that of China." Which the statistician cites to prove that the United States should straightway check immigration. But it proves one thing: It suggests irresistibly that as the area of the land does not increase with the population, at least such of it as there is should be held for the common good of all, and not allowed to pass into the monopolistic control of the few.

WE HEAR now and again of large industrial developments in Palestine, especially when a controversy arises over one of them like the proposal to harness the River Jordan, but it is doubtful if the general public appreciates the extent of the progress that is going on in the Holy Land. Recent figures give a hint of it. Within the last year 4000 licenses were issued for new trades and industries in the country. That prior to 1921 only 2500 licenses had been registered shows the extent of the 1922 development. The capital invested in these new ventures ranges from \$20,000 to \$50,000 in each case. One enterprise, that of the Silicate Company of Jaffa, has a capital of \$500,000. Things are stirring from Dan to Beersheba.

NEARLY everybody has a vague idea that a great many letters go astray every year, but very few have even an approximate conception of the really enormous number of pieces of mail that never reach their destination. A statement recently issued by the Post Office Department of the United States gives some illuminating facts, however, and shows that 20,000,000 letters go astray each year and reach the Dead Letter Office. Moreover, the information is added that this number constitutes but a small percentage of the millions mailed with wrong addresses. The cost of directory searching amounts to \$500 a day. What a lesson is contained in such figures, and how many people could profit by it if they would.